

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 943.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Branch Office, 1411 G Street, Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

A NAUTICAL VERSION OF ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

Broad Arrow says: "We are often reminded of the services rendered to the country by our Navy; but the most enthusiastic after-dinner orator never, to our knowledge, claimed Biblical exegesis as one of them. The Revisers of the New Testament, however, inform us that the nautical details of the famous voyage and shipwreck of St. Paul have been edited by two naval officers who possessed the double advantage of professional experience and an acquaintance with the Mediterranean. These gentlemen took as the basis of their version the treatise of Mr. Smith, of Jordan Hill, in which the details of the Apostle's voyage are worked out from a nautical point of view with a highly interesting result."

To show what these nautical changes are we give here the story of St. Paul's shipwreck as it is translated in the new version. The words showing the most noteworthy departure from the authorized version are printed in italics, and following by the translation [enclosed in brackets] of the same clause, as it is given in the version of King James. We take it for granted that every reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has a bible in the authorized version at his elbow, and can turn to it for a more complete comparison:

PAUL'S DANGEROUS VOYAGE.

Acts of the Apostles, Chap. xxvii.

And Agrippa said unto Festus, This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cæsar.

And when it was determined that we should sail for Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners to a centurion named Julius, of the *Augustan band* ["*Augustus band*."]. And embarking in ["entering into"] a ship of Adramyttium, which was about to sail unto the places on the coast of Asia, we put to sea ["launched"], Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, being with us. And the next day we touched at Sidon, and Julius treated Paul kindly, and gave him leave to go unto his friends and refresh himself. And putting to sea ["when we had launched"], from thence we sailed under the lee of Cyprus ["under Cyprus,"] because the winds were contrary. And when we had sailed across the sea which is off Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. And there the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing for Italy; and he put us therein. And when we had sailed slowly many days, and were come with difficulty over against Cnidus, the wind not further suffering us, we sailed under the lee of ["under"] Crete, over against Salmone; and with difficulty coasting along it ["hardly passing it,"] we came unto a certain place called Fair Havens; nigh whereunto was the city of Lasen.

And when much time was spent, and the voyage was now dangerous, because the Fast was now already gone by, Paul admonished them, and said unto them: Sirs, I perceive that the voyage will be with injury and much loss, not only of the lading and the ship, but also of our lives. But the centurion gave more heed to the master and to the owner of the ship than to those things which were spoken by Paul. And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to put to sea from thence ["depart thence,"] if by any means they could reach Phoenix, and winter there; which is a haven of Crete, looking north-east, and south-east ["and lieth toward the south-west and north-west."]. And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, they weighed anchor and sailed along Crete, close in shore ["loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete"]. But after no long time there beat down from it a tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo* ["*Furoclydon*,"] and when the ship was caught, and could not face the wind, we gave way to it, and were driven ["bear up into the wind, we let her drive."]. And running under the lee of ["under a"] small island called *Cauda* ["*Clauda*,"] we were able, with difficulty, to secure the boat; and when they had hoisted it up, they used helps, undergirding the ship; and fearing lest they should be cast upon the Syrtis, they lowered the gear ["fall into the quicksands, strike sails,"] and so were driven. And as we labored exceedingly with the storm, the next day they began to throw the freight overboard ["lightened the ship,"] and the third day they cast out with their own hands the tackling of the ship. And when neither sun nor stars shone upon us for many days, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope that we should be saved was now taken away. And when they had been long without food, then Paul stood forth in the midst of them, and said, Sirs, ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have set sail from Crete, and have gotten this injury and loss. And now I exhort you to be of good cheer; for there shall be no loss of life among you, but only of the ship. For there stood by me this night an angel of the God whose I am, whom also I serve, saying, Fear not, Paul; thou must stand before Cæsar; and lo, God hath granted thee all them that sail with thee. Wherefore, sir, be of good cheer; for I believe God, that it shall be even so as it hath been spoken unto me. Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island.

But when the fourteenth night was come, as we were driven to and fro in the sea of *Adria* ["up and down in *Adria*,"] about midnight the sailors ["shipmen"] surmised that they were drawing near to some country; and they sounded, and found twenty fathoms; and after a little space they sounded again, and found fifteen fathoms. And fearing lest haply we should be cast ashore on rocky ground ["fall upon rocks,"] they let go four anchors from the stern, and wished for the day. And as the sailors ["shipmen"] were seeking to flee out of the ship, and had lowered the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would lay out anchors from the foreship, Paul said to the centurion and to

the soldiers, Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved. Then the soldiers cut away the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off. And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take some food, saying, This day is the fourteenth day that ye wait and continue fasting, having taken nothing. Wherefore I beseech you to take some food; for this is for your safety; for there shall not a hair perish from the head of any of you. And when he had said this, and had taken bread, he gave thanks to God in the presence of all; and he brake it, and began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and themselves also took food. And we were in all in the ship two hundred threescore and sixteen souls. And when they had eaten enough, they lightened the ship, throwing out the wheat into the sea. And when it was day, they knew not the land; but they perceived a certain bay with a beach, and they took counsel whether they could drive the ship upon it. And casting off the anchors they left them in the sea ["creek with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship."]. And when they had taken up the anchors they committed themselves unto the sea, ["at the same time loosing the bands of the rudders; and hoisting up the foresail ["main-sail"] to the wind, they made for the beach."]. But lighting upon a place where two seas met, they ran the vessel aground; and the foreship ["forepart"] struck and remained unmovable, but the stern ["hinder part"] began to break up by the violence of the waves. And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape. But the centurion, desiring to save Paul, stayed them from their purpose; and commanded that they which could swim should cast themselves overboard, and get first to the land; and the rest, some on planks, and some on other things from the ship. And so it came to pass, that they all escaped safe to the land.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

M. LE COMTE DE PARIS, under date of Aug. 28, 1881, writing to Col. John P. Nicholson, says: "We are all sadly impressed by the bad news of the President's health. Political assassination is the shame of our days in the Old and the New World."

THERE is a man here, writes one of our correspondents from a mining camp, who was shot just two days after the President, and very nearly in the same region, but the ball went clean through him, cutting one of his intestines. He was a man who drank constantly and got drunk occasionally; and the two cases, aside from this, are so nearly alike that we have had a good deal of curiosity as to the result. The two patients kept step pretty closely at first, except that our patient had abscesses first, and came within an ace of dying. But the doctors made an incision in such a manner that they could lift a flap and examine the cavity of the body. They found double handfuls of pus in it, and sloughing had commenced at wide distances from the wound. The operation was so severe that they had to take two days to it, but the result of this thorough cleaning out is that the patient's recovery is certain. A despatch from Baltimore says: Henry A. Schumacher, an employee of the Baltimore Post-office, was wounded in the war, and his wounds were pronounced necessarily fatal. Two months afterward, when it was found that the man was still alive, the case was considered so remarkable that in August, 1864, a commission of twelve surgeons examined him (Dr. Bliss was one of them), all of whom pronounced his survival up to that time to have been almost miraculous. They declared, however, that he could not possibly live ten days longer. Schumacher lingered year after year until, in 1872, he had almost recovered. He was then stricken with paralysis, occasioned by his wound, and had a narrow escape from death. To-day he is alive and hearty, and watches the President's case with full confidence in the latter's recovery. Schumacher was shot through from left to right, the ball breaking the fifth, sixth, and seventh vertebrae.

It strikes one familiar with the history of the past twenty years with a peculiar sensation to enter the great bank building corner of Wall street and Broadway, New York, and find inscribed on the directory tablet and the entrance door of a business office in the seventh story the legend "U. S. Grant." Cadet-officer-tanner-General of the Armies-President—a Wall street railroad president; what is the next scene in the strange drama of this life?

The Santa Fe Military Review of September 1 contains many interesting items of Army life in the far West. There is a letter from Fort Lewis, Col., giving a pleasing account of a surprise party which took place there August 11. The ladies and officers of the 13th Infantry conceived the plan of giving the officers of the 9th a surprise, and they succeeded, for the first intimation the 9th had of their intention was the rumbling of a wagon carrying the musicians into camp. So soon as it was understood what "was in the wind," the command was turned out to gather wood, and a huge fire was made. Baskets, heavy with the good things of earth, were taken from the vehicles and secreted until the time should arrive for the investigation of their contents. The musicians took their places, and dancing was kept up until the "wee sma' hours," and such an evening as seldom falls to the lot of troops in the field was enjoyed by the participants. "The battalion of the 9th," adds the Review, "has been in camp here since the 10th of June, with the exception of nearly a month spent on a scout, and they have been the recipients of innumerable favors and kindnesses from the people of the 13th Infantry; they have been made more comfortable than any troops living in canvas ever were, and it is with feelings of heartfelt regret that we hear of the order sending two companies to New Mexico, the sands of

which we thought we had shaken from our feet for all time to come when we were ordered up here. The official and social relations between the 9th Cavalry Battalion and the Fort Lewis garrison have been of the pleasantest description, and our memories will ever bear the impress of the efforts of the ladies and officers to make our stay at Lewis enjoyable." We glean also the following news: At about 4 p. m. to-day (Sept. 1) the booming of cannon and martial strains of music announced the near approach of Gen. John Pope and party, and five minutes after they were in our midst. The Department Commander visits Santa Fe on official business mainly, but evidently also in search of pleasure, as he is accompanied by Mrs. Pope, their four children, and Mrs. and Miss Yateman, guests of theirs from Fort Leavenworth. The party are last from Fort Garland, Col., in which delightful climate they have escaped the roasting heat of Kansas and enjoyed a short spell of comfort and recreation. Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Corps, A. D. C. to General Pope, reached Santa Fe to-day with the General and party.... Messrs. Kuhn and Newhall, of the Quartermaster's Department here, have been commissioned by His Excellency Gov. Sheldon as lieutenants in the company of Rifles about to be organized at Santa Fe. Both gentlemen are old employees of the Government.... Gen. Hatch returned to Santa Fe, Aug. 31, to meet Gen. John Pope, the Department Commander, and will in a few days again take the field in Southern New Mexico.... Lieut. G. R. Burnett, of Company I, 9th Cav., in his first Indian fight, distinguished himself by his valor, coolness, and discretion.... Capt. Woodruff and Lieut. Cornish returned to Santa Fe from Fort Cummings on Aug. 30.... Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. McKibbin and their children returned from camp life for a few days on the Pecos.

SECRETARY HUNT reports that at an interview with President Garfield, Sept. 12, the President was particularly anxious to know how things were in the Navy Department. The Secretary told him that everything was running along as smoothly as could be in his department, and that he need have no worry over anything connected with the Navy. Before the President was shot he used frequently to call Secretary Hunt by such nicknames as "Old Salt" and "Old Neptune." Referring to this, the Secretary said to the President, "You see you had to come down to my element after all to get well." "Yes," replied the sick man, and waving his hand toward the open window, "There she is, and it is good." Secretary Hunt had not seen the President since the first week of his sickness, and the report states that he found him much better than he had been led to expect. The President smiled frequently during the short interview, and kept hold of and affectionately pressed his hand several times. His voice, Secretary Hunt added, was perfectly clear and distinct, although, of course, it was not very strong. No one could expect a man so very weak as the President to have a strong voice.

A ST. LOUIS despatch to the New York World, Sept. 10, says: "Society at Jefferson Barracks, the military post, thirteen miles below this city, is in a flutter over the disappearance of Miss Lucy Cowden, daughter of a Philadelphia merchant, and niece of Post-Surgeon Goddard. A cornet player in the post band is also missing. Garrison gossip says the two met by appointment on the banks of the river and were conveyed to the east side in a skiff. What adds to the sensation is the story that the elopement was aided by the other members of the band. There was a stormy scene in the Goddard family. The surgeon accused his wife of having knowledge of the girl's love affair. Mrs. Goddard has left the barracks and is now with friends in the city, no reconciliation having been effected."

NOTICING a work called "New England Bird Life: a Manual of New England Ornithology. Revised and edited from the manuscript of Winfield A. Stearns, by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A." the N. Y. Tribune says: "It contains descriptions of all species of 'Singing Birds' known to have been seen, even as accidental specimens, in the New England States. The name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee of the general accuracy of the work."

KING KALAKAUA has conferred on President Grévy and M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire the distinguished and exceptional honor of the Grand Cross of the Order of Kamehameha. He receives in return a membership in the Legion of Honor.

LIEUT.-COMDR. BENJAMIN LONG EDES, who was one of the victims of the Newport torpedo disaster, was a son of Robert Cary Long, of Baltimore, but at the dying request of Samuel C. Edes, his uncle, his name was changed by the Legislature of Maryland to Benjamin Long Edes, in order to keep alive the name of the Revolutionary patriot, Benjamin Edes, of the Boston Gazette, whose share in the "tea party" is famous, and whose race in the male line was likely to be extinct. Lieut.-Comdr. Edes was the fifth in descent from this ancestor.

THE Philadelphia Record of September 10 says: "The Fairmount Park Art Association has received nine sketch models from competing artists for the equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade. One more model from an artist in Rome is now on its way. The cost of the statue, placed in position, is not to exceed \$25,000, and the following premiums will be paid by the association for sketch models: For the best sketch model, \$1,000; for the second best, \$600, and for the third best, \$400. Owing to the efforts

of the ladies more than \$25,000 of the \$30,000 now in hand were collected. In recognition of their efforts the ladies will be given a voice in the selection of the statue. The committee will be called together at an early date, and as soon as it is practicable a final decision will be arrived at. As yet none of the models have been seen by the members of the committee."

THE *Castroville (Texas) Quill*, in its issue of September 4, adverts again to the sword to be presented to Lieutenant Bullis, and says: "It will not be long before Lieut. Bullis's leave will expire, and it has been thought best to purchase the sword at once, and present it to him before he leaves us. The fund will foot up to at least \$300, and may reach between \$400 and \$500.... A correspondent of the *Quill*, at Fort Stockton, writes, August 29: 'We are all admirers and endorsers of Bullis's style and manner of protecting our frontier people, and our only regret is that we did not have more like him. Many lives would have been saved and our country in a much more advanced condition than at present.'.... The *Quill* also says: Capt. Farnsworth came in with his company of cavalry from their camp near town, Friday, and had a drill. The company presented a fine appearance."

SECRETARY of the Interior Kirkwood, Adjutant General Drum, and Governor Fremont held a conference in the early part of the week to consider the best course to pursue relative to Indian affairs in Arizona, and the best measures to take in view of the hostile movement of a portion of the Apaches.

THE latest answer to Mr. Black comes from Mr. Henry Jauney, who writes to the *Baltimore American* that when the ship for the relief of Major Anderson sailed a member of Buchanan's Cabinet telegraphed to Charleston: "The *Star of the West* is entering your harbor to provision Fort Sumter. Sink her." He throws the responsibility for the despatch upon all of Mr. Buchanan's advisers by asking, "Who can say that the telegram was not sanctioned by the Cabinet?" In another place he is more specific—where he recalls a conversation of his with "Clem Vallandigham and Jere Black," when the latter two "tried to convince him" of the virtue and power of the Rebellion, "the Judge" saying: "As a Virginian you should be ashamed of yourself not to espouse the cause of your section and your State."

GEN. JAS. A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster general U. S. A., in charge of the Jeffersonville Depot, attended the recent reunion of the G. A. R. at Lincoln, Nebraska, having gone there to superintend the disposition of the 700 tents loaned by the Government. He was given a warm reception, and in the course of conversation he expressed himself as highly pleased at the beautiful and pleasant location of the camp, and the prospects for a large attendance, and remarked that Secretary of War Lincoln regretted very much that he could not have carried out his cherished intention of being here during the week. Of course the President's lamentable illness has prevented the Secretary's absence from the capital. As it is he has done all that he could in sending these tents and lending his encouragement. Mr. Lincoln knows this particular interest because, you know, not only this town but the camp also have been named in honor of his lamented father.

LIEUT.-COMDR. A. R. McNAIR, U. S. N., recently returned to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where during the past year he has been engaged in some scientific studies.

THE Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia met on board the Emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern*, off Neufahrwasser, the port of Danzig, on Sept. 9, and held a private interview of two hours. The Czar arrived in the yacht *Derjawa*, escorted by the yacht *Cesarevna*. He was accompanied by the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis. In his suite were Count Worontzoff Daschkoff, Court Minister; M. de Giers, Admiral Bontakoff, General Voieikon, Aides-de-Camp Count Olsouffeff and Prince Oleskiy, Count Schouvaloff and Captain Prince Schakowakoi. On board the *Derjawa* also was General De Werder, German Chargé d'Affaires Militaires, attached to the Emperor. Having visited Neufahrwasser, the Kaiser, accompanied by the Czar, left for Danzig, where they dined together at 6 o'clock. A very favorable impression has been produced in Germany by the fact of the Czar's visit, this having put at rest all the rumors of the young Czar's alleged hostility to Germany. The *Journal de Moscou* says: "The Danzig interview is a natural consequence of the reckless conduct of France, who seems to delight in destroying all alliances and in keeping the world in a continual state of anxiety. The interview cannot have other than a peaceful and reassuring tendency."

THE sixty-seventh anniversary of the battle of North Point and the defence of Baltimore was celebrated in that city Sept. 12. The veterans present were Capt. J. J. Daneker, president, 85 years old; Asbury Jarrett, first vice-president, 84 years; Nathaniel Watts, second vice-president, 86 years; Darius Wheeler, marshal, 83; William Batchelor, color-bearer, 94; Samuel Jennings, 84; Col. Elijah Stansbury, 90; Henry Lightner, 84; William Stites, 85; James Morford, 85; George Boss, 87; Richard R. Waters. They have seen Baltimore grow from a population of 18,000 at the time of the battle to over 332,190, and the United States from 7,239,881 to 50,152,866. They have lived through the time of two later wars, the war with Mexico and the Civil war.

MAJOR and Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, has been for a fortnight at Oxford, Md., where he arrived Aug. 31, on board the United States lighthouse tender *Tulip*, and began the work of constructing the foundation for the new lighthouse for Sharp's Island, which was finished Aug. 8. The foundation is a circular iron caisson thirty feet in diameter, ten feet high, and weighing

68,000 pounds. The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says: "Much inconvenience has been experienced in launching the caisson here, but every difficulty has been promptly met and overcome by the energy of Gen. Babcock and his assistants. It was necessary to build ways, and the timber had to be procured from the saw-mill and put together in a single day. It was considered desirable to take advantage of the favorable weather for towing so heavy a mass of iron to the site of the lighthouse, and to accomplish this Gen. Babcock has been unremitting in his exertions. He is an officer full of enterprise and expedients, a trained and bold engineer, determined to accomplish his objects, without permitting the Government to be subjected to impositions."

DESCENDING Gen. B. F. Butler at home, the *N. Y. Sun* says: "The General's housekeeper is Miss Hattie Heard, a beautiful niece, and his family comprises himself and his son, Paul Butler, Treasurer of the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell. His son, Benj. Israel Butler, who died so unexpectedly last week, had quitted the Regular Army to become a lawyer at the Boston bar, and possessed unusual talent. His friends confidently predicted a bright future for him. Gen. Butler is passionately fond of his children, and each seemed to possess his affection in an unbounded degree. His domestic life has been strikingly pure, and, in the encyclopedia of stories about the great Massachusetts commoner, his name has never been tainted with social scandal. The ingenuity that characterizes Gen. Butler's ability has been inherited in a marked degree by his son Paul. The latter's mind, however, has taken a mechanical instead of a legal turn. He is thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of cartridges, and has invented several machines to assist in it. One of the most ingenious of these is one for the boxing of pistol cartridges. Paul is a quiet, soft-spoken young man, and a Harvard alumnus, with a tendency to bibliomania and mechanical pursuits. Recently he has started a factory on his own account, where he manufactures, with the aid of curious machines, braided cord."

THE correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* describes his room mate on board the *Rodgers* as "a handsome young Cuban (Asst. Surg. Joaquin D. Castillo, U. S. Navy), who, though aware of the fact that he is sick most all the time he is at sea, has pluckily chosen the profession of a surgeon in the Navy, and most terribly handled by the relentless sea; but there was no sympathy for him in the ward room. All the encouragement he would get would be the cheery laugh and raillery of his comrades as they called upon him to 'brace up' and 'have some style,' and when three days had passed, during which he was unable even to think of food, they came to him with rusty hard bread and advised him to eat it, with plenty of mucilage to make it stick."

THE pious *Christian Union* thinks that "typographical errors are one of the results of the fall." They certainly lead to a good deal of damnation, as every one experienced with types knows.

SOME of the "sailor men" among our readers may appreciate the following travesty on Tennyson's "Home they Brought her Warrior Dead":

Home they brought her sailor son,
Grown a man across the sea,
Tall and broad and black of beard,
And hoarse of voice as man may be.

Hand to shake and mouth to kiss,
Both he offered ere he spoke;
But she said, "What man is this
Comes to play a sorry joke!"

Then they praised him—call'd him "smart,"
"Tightest lad that ever stept;"
But her s' she did not know,
And she neither smiled nor wept.

Rose a nurse of ninety years,
Set a pigeon-pie in a ght;
She saw him eat—"Tis he! 'tis he!"
She knew him—by his appetite!

THE marriage of Miss May Buckley, a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas C. T. Buckley, to Master W. P. Slack, U. S. N., took place at Genesee, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The *New York Sun* says: "All the wealth and elegance of this charming neighborhood were present at the reception which followed the church ceremony, and the young couple made their farewells at an early hour and left for an extended wedding tour."

THE news of the death of Capt. Hentig was concealed from his wife until yesterday. The papers were withheld from her and everything in regard to the massacre was suppressed. Mrs. Hentig, who has relatives, by marriage, of Collector Valentine, of this city, arrived in this city yesterday, when the sad intelligence was for the first time imparted. Up to that time she had been in the best of spirits and expected her husband's arrival in this city this evening. The news of the terrible tragedy, so unexpected, which robbed her of her dear husband, was of course shocking in the extreme.—*Reading (Penn.) Times*, Sept. 8.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. C. GORGAS has been appointed president, and Passed Assistant Surgeons J. R. Waggener and George P. Lumsden members, of a board for examination of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers, and also for candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen. The board to meet Sept. 15.

A GAY and fashionable wedding took place at Chicago, Sept. 7, that of Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Georgiana Field, daughter of George Field, Esq. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Cheney, at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church. The groomsmen were Gen. G. A. Forsyth, Capt. Philo Clark, Lieut. M. C. Foot, and Lieut. Geo. Palmer, while the bridesmaids were Miss Mamie Field, Miss Emma Philpot, Miss Minnie Phillips, and Miss Julia Keith. The church was almost filled with the friends of the bridal party. The full dress of the officers made a

striking and pleasant contrast to the dresses of the rest of the party. After the ceremony the friends accompanied the bride and her husband back to her late home, where a short time was spent in receiving the congratulations and good wishes of their many friends and acquaintances. A large number of elegant presents were received by the newly married pair. A banquet was given to the invited guests, after which the couple started for a short trip to the home of the groom in Ohio. Thence Lieut. De Lany will take his bride to Fort McKinney, her future home.

THE *Arizona Miner* says, Sept. 2: Col. Redwood Price, U. S. A., commanding Camp Huapal, was at Whipple recently, where we learned that he will shortly receive leave of absence, and, of course, needed rest and recreation. He has performed gallant service here and elsewhere.

CAUTIONS have been issued announcing the approaching marriage of Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, of the 25th Infantry, Fort Randall, and Mrs. E. H. Pound, of Yankton, D. T. The ceremony was announced to take place this week, at the residence of Mr. Bartlett Tripp, Yankton.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* alludes to Lieutenant Commander D. W. Mullan, formerly stationed at that yard, and just detached from the *Adams* and ordered home, "as a well remembered pleasant, popular officer."

THE death from acute gastric fever, of Chief Engineer Albert Aston, U. S. N., occurred at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., last Saturday night, September 10. The deceased officer was a native of Connecticut, and received an appointment in the Navy as 3d assistant engineer in 1861. He served in the office of engineer-in-chief from 1861 to 1865, being promoted in 1863 to 2d assistant engineer, and in 1864 to 1st assistant engineer. He served on the *Suvarata*, West Indian Station, in 1866, on the *Quinnebaug*, South Atlantic Station, from 1868 to 1870, on special duty in connection with boiler experiments in 1873, on the *Wachusett*, North Atlantic Station, in 1874, being promoted in that year to chief engineer. From 1875 to 1877 he was on the *Omaha*, South Pacific Station; was at Washington in 1878; on the receiving ship *Franklin* in 1879; at Washington in 1880; and from March 11, 1881, in charge of Engineer stores at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. He was a capable and energetic officer and highly esteemed in his profession. His remains were sent to Middleton, Conn., in charge of Lieut. Herbert Winslow.

THE *Omaha Daily Herald*, of September 10, reports the following information as obtained from General Crook regarding the road to Fort Thornburgh, which has been established next door to the uneasy Utes in Utah. The troops started for the site of the post several days ago, and an additional force has been sent to work the road. The route of the road from the railway to the post has been determined, there being an old stage road across the mountains from Park City, Utah, which is reached by a spur from the U. P. R. R. at Echo. This road runs to Uintah and from that point there is a road to the region of the fort. Most of these roads will be utilized, but it is intended to build a cut-off of fifteen or twenty miles, leaving out Uintah.

IN his address before the Association of Graduates, published in the report of the proceedings of their last annual reunion, Judge John K. Findlay, class of 1824, said: "I was appointed 1st corporal. I have since held a commission under the broad seal of the United States, and several appointments, military and civil, under the broad seal of the State of Pennsylvania, but none of these gave me half the conceit of myself which this appointment of 1st corporal did. This conceit was very soon knocked out of me, when, on falling into 'ranks' shortly after my appointment and planting myself on the right of the 2d corporal, four or five inches taller than myself, I was reminded by the 2d corporal, in no very courteous terms, that we took our places according to size. So—as the school-boys say—I was 'trapped down' below two or three corporals. And why is not a corporal an exalted rank? Will not Corporal Trim go down the ages in company with Cesar and Bonaparte? Will not Bonaparte himself be remembered as the 'Le Petit Caporal'? Uncle Toby never called the corporal by his real name (Butler) unless he was angry at him, and I am sure my old friend Young—who I am sorry is not here, would think his old friends had ceased to love him if they addressed him in any other way than as Corporal Young."

CAPT. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, 5th Artillery, on four months' leave of absence from St. Augustine, Fla., was in Washington on Tuesday. From the Colonel's account, St. Augustine must be a delightful summer post. On the hot Saturday some weeks since, when the thermometer was springing up in the hundreds in these parts, it only reached 84 deg. there, and that was considered extraordinarily high, much above the average summer range.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GEN. WM. B. REMY, U. S. N., returned from his month's leave Monday last much improved in health.

CHIEF CLERK THIAN, Adjutant-General's Office, left on Tuesday last for a two weeks' trip west.

"COMMODORE SHUFELDT has not taken any position in the Chinese service, says a Hong Kong despatch of Aug. 17. Three French officers and Lieut. Mannix, U. S. Marine Corps, are employed in Tien-Tsin."

CHIEF-ENGINEER FARMER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Farmer have arrived in Boston from Japan, via San Francisco.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN was entertained by thirty-five of the most prominent members of the Massachusetts Club at dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 10. The Hon. William Claflin presided. Justice was done to an excellent repast, and short and pithy speeches followed, chiefly anecdotal.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Aug. 31, 1881.

Calls the attention of officers to par. 1, War Dept., G. O. 8, 1872, in regard to preventing payments on fraudulent discharge papers, and says: A separate notification will be sent in case of each discharged soldier, more than one will not be included in the same letter, and the paymaster to whom the soldier intends to apply for payment will be ascertained from the soldier himself and the notification sent to that paymaster.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 6, 1881.

Directs company commanders to forward to Regimental Headquarters not later than Oct. 5, the Annual Target Record of their company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, the record to be accompanied by a list of marksmen with their qualifying scores in full and by the Annual Record of Estimating Distance Practice.

Regimental commanders will then prepare and forward to Dept. Hdqrs the Regimental Annual Record of Target Firing, accompanied by the company Annual Target Records, the Annual Regimental Record of Estimating Distance Practice and a list, with their qualifying scores in full, of all marksmen in the regiment.

The Regimental Annual Record of Target Firing will give the result of the firing at 100 and 500 yards, in addition to the ranges given in the blank (form 30-a.)

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 1, 1881.

Publishes a schedule of authorized road-stations in the Department, and direction to forage agents with the prices to be paid for fuel, forage, and water at the stations named.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Sept. 1, 1881.

Republishes order of Dec. 8, 1864, in regard to whether the laws of California extend over Angel Island in the Bay of San Francisco, and whether the location of mining claims on said island, in accordance with the custom and usage of this coast, can give to the parties concerned, any title or property, with the opinion that "the title of the United States to this island is that of absolute proprietorship—as absolute and complete as that of a private owner to lands can be, with a much clearer right to the precious metals. The mining laws of California, authorizing and regulating the location of mining claims, do not confer authority to locate a claim on lands held in private ownership, but only on public lands," that "no person should be permitted to locate a mining claim on Angel Island, and that the location of such claim, if permitted, would confer on the locator no right or title whatever," and directing the Commanding Officer on Angel Island to notify all persons concerned in any undertaking, present or prospective, for working any mines or "prospecting" for any mines on Angel Island, that they will not be allowed to prosecute any such business on this island; and that, if any such has been commenced, it must be abandoned.

CIRCULAR 33, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Sept. 2, 1881.

Publishes extracts from records of Target Practice in that Dept., and says that by decision of the General of the Army any five consecutive shots fired in any one day, at any range, may be selected and recorded as a score. For instance, a soldier fires ten shots in one day at the same range, whose score stands 0 0 5 4 3 4 5 0 0, the five consecutive shots counting a score of 21 can be selected and counted as the soldiers' score at such range.

ORD. ORDERS 36, WAR DEPT., Sept. 8, 1881.

It is with profound sorrow that the Chief of Ordnance announces to the Ord. Dept. the death of one of its most distinguished officers. Col. J. G. Benton died at the National Armory on the 23d ultimo, and was buried at West Point, N. Y. (The record of Col. Benton's services, which here follows, we omit.—Ed.)

He was the author of a valuable work on "Ordnance and Gunnery," for twenty years the text book at the Military Academy, and of many important professional papers that have appeared in the Ordnance Reports.

In the death of Col. Benton, the Department and the Army have lost an officer of the greatest merit, whose reputation extends beyond the seas, and whose official and personal character is held dear even by thousands personally unknown to him. Forty years of invaluable public service, touching every branch of the military profession, have left for his memory a record without a blemish. He was a man of the highest professional attainments, of inventive and mechanical ingenuity, of great artistic and literary accomplishment, of sound judgment and unwearied industry, and who possessed in a marked degree, all the kindly and manly virtues that adorn and illustrate the gentleman and Christian. Too much cannot be said of one so noble and so pure, so unselfish and disinterested, so gentle in his life and yet so strong in his convictions, so good a man and so admirable an officer.

During his long and continuous service he filled many most important and responsible positions, and in the performance of his duties he was so eminently successful as to enjoy the entire confidence and approval of the Department. The distinction gained while in command of the National Armory has been recognized both here and abroad, and his scientific and practical labors have left their impress on the present and future of that grand manufacturing establishment. After fifteen years of service in their midst, and of social intercourse as a friend and neighbor, the citizens of Springfield testified their sincere love and respect by the honors paid his body as it was borne along the crowded streets.

To those of us whose privilege it was to know the working of that noble heart now still in the silence of the grave, his death brings with it bitter grief, but how irreparable the loss and how bitter the trial to those who mourn his every day absence from a loving home. The grave has never closed on a better man or a more noble character.

The young, now starting where he began, should study the lessons taught by his beautiful life, and in the years to come endeavor to imitate his many virtues and follow his most excellent example. On the death roll of the Ordnance Department there stands recorded no brighter name, nor one on which memory will linger with more love and admiration than that of Benton.

As a mark of respect to his memory, on the day after the receipt of this order at each Ordnance establishment the National flag will be displayed at half-staff and the officers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. S. V. Bonét, Chief of Ordnance:

J. M. WHITTEMO, Lt.-Col. of Ordnance.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona will proceed to Wilcox, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary, on public business (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. A.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major Joseph C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to and inspect the post of Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 143, Sept. 1, M. D. P.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M., McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will inspect the following named National Cemeteries under his charge: Marietta and Andersonville, Ga.; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.; Beaufort and Florence, S. C.; Wilmington, Newberne, Raleigh, and Salisbury, N. C. (S. O. 95, Sept. 9, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to Wilcox, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary (S. O. 103, Sept. 6, D. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Major M. P. Small, C. S., will proceed, via Texas Pacific R. R., on public business, to Fort Davis, Tex., to arrive before Sept. 15 (S. O. 109, Sept. 5, D. T.)

Com'y Sergt. August Schreiber will proceed, via Echo, and Park City, Utah, to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, where he will be assigned to duty by the C. O. (S. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. P.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson is assigned to duty at Camp on Walnut Creek, A. T. (S. O. 100, Aug. 31, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. Louis S. Tesson will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave Jefferson Bks., Mo., Sept. 8, as medical officer, and will report to Major John Green, 1st Cav., commanding detachment (S. O. 94, Sept. 5, Jefferson Bks., Mo.)

Surg. G. P. Jaquett will accompany the detachment of recruits for the 17th Inf. ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 17, for Fort Snelling, Minn., as medical officer (Order 175, Sept. 12, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Surg. George M. Sternberg is assigned to duty at Fort Point San Jose, Cal., relieving Surg. A. A. Woodhull, who will comply with par. 2, S. O. 193, c. s., Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 145, Sept. 1, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. James G. Calhoun will report to the C. O., Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 150, Sept. 5, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn., as medical officer, and will report to Lieut. Ebstiu, 21st Inf., in charge of detachment (Order 173, Sept. 9, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., for temporary duty as post surgeon (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. James Rorke will report to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 6th Cav., for duty with his command (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman, San Diego Barracks, Cal., and Surg. C. C. Byrne will report to Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, 8th Inf., for duty with his command in the field at Arizona (S. O. 149, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Ed. Everts will remain on duty at Benicia Arsenal until further orders (S. O. 140, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Albert S. Adler, Fort Point, Cal., will report to Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cav., commanding battalion of cavalry, for duty in the field in Arizona, and, with his commanding officer, will join the battalion at Lathrop on Sept. 6 or 7 (S. O. 149, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Paul R. Brown, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. H. G. Burton will accompany Batt. C, 3d Art. (Sinclair's), from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Yorktown, Va., and remain with it there until further orders (S. O. 163, Sept. 14, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Henry Huthstener, Fort Concho, Tex., discharged at that post by expiration of service Sept. 2, 1881.

Hosp. Steward Thomas Cassidy committed suicide at Camp Spokane, W. T., on July 25, 1881, by shooting himself in the right temple.

Hosp. Steward George M. Lewis, on duty in the field in the Dept. of Arizona, to be discharged the service (S. O. 207, Sept. 9, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward Mahault Penhoel, discharged at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Aug. 24, on Surg. certificate of disability.

Hosp. Steward Rudolph Werner, discharged at Fort McKavett, Tex., Aug. 8, by expiration of service, and re-enlisted Aug. 9.

Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., discharged Aug. 23 and re-enlisted Aug. 24.

Hosp. Steward John Schott, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., granted two months furlough from Sept. 1.

Hosp. Steward John W. Barney, M. D. O. Div. Pacific, discharged by expiration of service Aug. 30, and re-enlisted Aug. 31.

Hosp. Steward L. O. Faringby, Fort Riley, Kan., discharged by expiration of service Sept. 7, and re-enlisted Sept. 8.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major T. C. H. Smith, Paymaster, will, as soon as possible, proceed to pay the troops stationed in the Dist. of New Mexico to Aug. 31, 1881, as follows: Fort Marcy, Dist. Hdqrs. Hdqrs 9th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Fort Selden, Cummings, Bayard, Union, Craig, and Stanton, Mesquero Agency, Ojo Caliente, and Fort Wingate, N. M., and the troops in the field in New Mexico when and where practicable (S. O. 103, Aug. 29, D. N. M.)

Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and pay the troops thereat to Aug. 31, 1881 (S. O. 161, Sept. 12, D. E.)

Major Nicholas Vedder, Paymaster, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will pay the troops at that post to Aug. 31, 1881 (S. O. 96, Sept. 12, D. S.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey will report to the Dept. of Arizona Comdr. at Wilcox, A. T., and proceed to such points in the Dept. of Arizona as public business may require (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. A.)

A Board of Engineer Officers to consist of Majors C. B. Suter, W. H. Bonyard, and Amos Stickney, and Capt. O. H. Ernst, will assemble at New Orleans on Sept. 20, to examine the present condition of the work in progress for the protection of the river front of that city (S. O. 97, Sept. 12, Corps of Engrs.)

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain George W. Collier, now on leave of absence at Cleveland, Ohio, is assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, until Oct. 31, 1881 (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Sergt. Thomas A. Taylor is reduced to a 1st class private, and William H. Signor and Lee M. Melbourne are promoted to be sergeants (S. S. O. 61, Sept. 7, War Dept.)

Changes in the Signal Corps for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 15, 1881: Sergt. M. J. Shanefelter, discharged, re-enlisted under the name of Lee M. Melbourne, and re-assigned at Key West, Fla.; Pvt. W. Manderfeld, Tucson, Ariz., to Prescott, Ariz.; Pvt. W. J. Dailey, to Fort Cum-

minga, N. M.; Pvt. J. H. McKenna, from Fort Cummings, N. M., and granted furlough; Sergt. S. E. Patton, Phoenix, Ariz., to Florence, Ariz.; Pvt. H. Marsh, San Antonio, Tex., to Noalde, Tex.; Pvt. A. E. Weatherby, Noalde, Tex., to Jacksboro, Tex.; Pvt. E. E. Imlay, Quitman, Tex., to Noalde, Tex.; Pvt. H. Marsh, Noalde, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex.; Pvt. A. E. Weatherby, Jacksboro, Tex., to Henrietta, Tex.; Pvt. E. A. Thomas, Henrietta, Tex., to Cantonment, Ind. T.; Pvt. J. W. Byram, Cantonment, Ind. T., to Henrietta, Tex.; Pvt. A. H. Bell, Benton, Mont., to Fort Buford, Dak.; Pvt. J. S. Clarke, from Fort Buford, and await further orders at that point.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 10, 1881:

Cos. E, I, and K, 6th Inf., to Fort Douglas, U. T.
Co. C, 6th Inf., to Fort Cameron, U. T.
Co. E, 12th Inf., to Fort McDowell, Ariz. T.
Co. G, 12th Inf., to Fort Grant, Ariz. T.
Co. H, 12th Inf., to Fort Yuma, Cal.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Assignment of Duty.—1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, A. S. O., is appointed A. A. Q. M. in connection with the Mil. Tel. Line in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 102, Sept. 4, D. A.)

Field Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 3, directing the C. O. of Forts Halleck and McDermitt, Nev., to send Cos. G and I, 1st Cav., at once by rail to Wilcox Station, A. T., there to take the field, are confirmed (S. O. 149, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. S. G. Whipple, eight months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 15, W. D.)

Relieved.—Major George B. Sanford, detailed on special duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, is relieved, and will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., and resume command of that post (S. O. 147, Aug. 31, M. D. P.)

To Join.—Major George B. Sanford will proceed to Lathrop, Cal., to join his command, Cos. G and I, en route to Arizona (S. O. 151, Sept. 6, M. D. P.)

Recruits.—A detachment of fifty-two disposable recruits, Gen. Mounted Service, for assignment to the 1st Cav., and five selected recruits recently assigned to that regiment, will proceed, on Sept. 8, to the points hereinafter designated: To Winnamucca, Nevada, fifteen for Troop G, 1st Cav.; to San Francisco, Cal., thirty-seven to the 1st Cav. Major John Green, 1st Cav., is assigned to the command of the detachment, and will turn over the recruits to the officers designated to receive them (S. O. 94, Sept. 5, Jefferson Bks., Mo.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

To Join.—Capt. J. N. Wheelan is relieved from duty as member of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 115, D. D., to take effect Sept. 10, 1881, and will join his station at Fort Conster, M. T. (S. O. 167, Sept. 8, D. D.)

Recruits.—Fifty recruits will be forwarded from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 2d Cavalry (S. O., Sept. 15, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 8, directing 2d Lieut. William D. Beach, now at Fort Bridger, Wyo., to report to the C. O. for temporary G. C.-M. duty, are confirmed (S. O. 91, Sept. 8, D. P.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Major A. W. Evans, president; Capt. John P. Walker, Albert D. King, 1st Lieut. George A. Dodd, Francis H. Hardie, 2d Lieut. William D. Beach, George L. Converse, Jr., members, and Capt. Oscar Elling, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort F. Steele, W. T., Sept. 12 (S. O. 90, Sept. 7, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, from Oct. 16, 1881, 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Rec. Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Cheyenne, W. T., for the 3d Cav. (S. O., Sept. 12, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Detached Service.—Major A. K. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will accompany the Comdr. Dept. of Arizona to Wilcox, A. T., and such other points as public business may require (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. A.)

The C. O. Whipple Bks. A. T., will send a detachment of five enlisted men to report to 1st Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., for duty at Fort Verde, A. T. (S. O. 102, Sept. 4, D. A.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., from Troop G to B; 2d Lieut. Albert S. Bailey, from Troop B to G (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington will proceed from Long Branch, New Jersey, to Jefferson Bks., Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 3d Cav. (S. O., Sept. 12, W. D.)

Revoked.—Par. 1, S. O. 209, Sept. 12, 1881, from the War Dept., directing 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington to report to the Supt. Mounted Rec. Service to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 3d Cav., is revoked (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 3, to Major Mix, 9th Cav., commanding Batlin. 9th Cav., to proceed from San Marcial, at once, with his command, to Fort Cummings, N. M., and to relieve Lieut. T. C. Davenport, in command of Co. E, by 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, upon arrival of the latter at Fort Cummings, and send Lieut. Davenport to Fort Bayard for duty with his company (H), are confirmed. The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 4, directing Capt. Parker to proceed with his company (K) and Co. I, from Fort Craig, to his station at Fort Wingate, are confirmed (S. O. 105, Sept. 5, D. N. M.)

The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 5, directing Capt. Carroll to proceed from Fort Cummings with his company (F), to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty, are confirmed (S. O. 105, Sept. 5, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic order, of Sept. 6, directing C. O. Fort Stockton, Tex., to send one of the cavalry troops, now at that post, to Fort Davis, Tex., for temporary duty, is confirmed (S. O. 110, Sept. 6, D. T.)

Lieut. Flipper.—A G. C.-M. will convene at Fort Davis, Tex., on Sept. 15, for the trial of 2d Lieut. H. O. Flipper, 10th Cav. Detail for the Court: Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Inf., president; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav.; Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav.; Surg. W. E. Waters, Med. Dept.;

Capt. Fergus Walker, 1st Inf.: Capt. William Fletcher, 20th Inf.; Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. R. G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. E. S. Ewing, 16th Inf.; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Q. M. 16th Inf., members, and Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 105, Sept. 3, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, member, G. C.-M. constituted at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 5, S. O. 84, from D. T. (S. O. 111, Sept. 8, D. T.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John McGilvray, president; 1st Lieut. Bezin G. Howell, J. E. Eastman, Edgar S. Dudley, W. P. Edgerton, 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, Erasmus M. Weaver, members, and 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Washington Bks, D. C., Sept. 13 (S. O. 160, Sept. 10, D. E.).

Troops for Yorktown.—Light Battery A, 2d Art. (Pennington's), will march from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Yorktown, Va., where it will form a portion of the forces to take part in the Centennial observances at that point in October next. The battery will move on Sept. 20 (taking the best practicable route), and its march will be timed so that it shall reach Yorktown not later than October 8. The battery commander will from time to time report to Hdqrs. Dept. of East the progress of his march. Asst. Surg. Walter Reed, U. S. Army, and 2d Class Hospital Steward W. H. Dail, Bat. R, 2d Art., are assigned to duty with the battery. They will report to Capt. Pennington for duty not later than Sept. 19 (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

The March to Yorktown, 1781-1881.—Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery (Sinclair's), will march from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Yorktown, Va., where it will form a portion of the forces to take part in the Centennial observances at that point in October next. The battery will commence its march to-morrow (Sept. 15) via Trenton, N. J.; Philadelphia and Columbia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., and as far as practicable will follow the route taken by Washington's forces in 1781. The battery commander will from time to time report to Hdqrs. Dept. of East the progress of his march. Fifteen days' rations will be taken from Fort Hamilton, and the supply will be replenished from the subsistence depots at Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., or purchased on the march if necessary. Forage will be taken for as many days as the wagon transportation furnished the battery will permit. Additional supplies of forage required will be purchased en route. A full supply of tents (wall and common) and equipment for camp service will be taken. Asst. Surg. H. G. Burtin, U. S. Army, will accompany the battery to Yorktown as medical officer, and remain with it there until further orders. He will report at once to Capt. Sinclair for this duty (S. O. 163, Sept. 14, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave of Absence.—One year, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. George E. Sage (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. Thomas Drury, one year on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 15, W. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 7, directing C. O. Fort Sanders, Wyo., to send Cos. B and E by rail to Park City, Utah, to work road thence to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, taking 30 days' rations, and tools to work with, and also instructions of the same date, directing C. O. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., to send Co. C by rail to Park City, Utah, to work road thence to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, taking 30 days' rations, and tools to work with, are confirmed (S. O. 91, Sept. 8, D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. E. M. Coates, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Steele, Wyo. T., Sept. 12 (S. O. 90, Sept. 7, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, Fort Sanders, Wyo. (S. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. P.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, in addition to his present duties, will perform those of A. C. S. at Park City, Utah. Lieut. Wetherill is declared to be entitled to mounted pay from the time he assumed, and continues to discharge, the duties of A. A. Q. M. at Park City, Utah (S. O. 91, Sept. 8, D. P.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

In the Field.—Ten days' rations for Co. C were ordered, Sept. 6, without delay, in charge of a special messenger, to Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., at Keshena, Wisconsin.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Field Service.—Five companies of the 8th Inf., three from Angel Island and two from Benicia Bks, will proceed, on Sept. 5, to Wilcox Station, A. T., prepared for field service. Lieut. Col. John D. Wilkins in command of the battalion. Co. A, San Diego Bks, Cal., will proceed to Wilcox Station, via Wilmington, by steamer and rail, on Sept. 6, prepared for field service, where the Company Commander will report to Lieut. Col. Wilkins (S. O. 149, Sept. 3, M. D. P.).

To Join.—Upon being relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Benicia Bks, Cal., Lieut. H. Johnson will join his company (K) in the field in Arizona (S. O. 150, Sept. 5, M. D. P.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Joseph I. Rodgers, Co. B, is detailed as Acting Hospital Steward with troops in the field. He will report to Surg. C. C. Byrne for duty (S. O. 149, Sept. 3, M. D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. William Paulding will proceed to Madison Bks, N. Y., for temporary duty on Garrison Court-martial (S. O. 160, Sept. 10, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. convoked at Fort Porter, N. Y., by par. 2, S. O. 159, D. E., vice 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, relieved (S. O. 161, Sept. 12, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month and twenty days, Capt. Edward G. Bush, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 38, Sept. 13, M. D. A.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. C. Irvine is assigned to duty with detachment of recruits in charge of Lieut. Ebsstein, 21st Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., for Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 13 (Order 173, Sept. 9, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., now in San Francisco, will proceed to Benicia Bks, Cal., and

relieve 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Co. K, 8th Inf., as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of the post (S. O. 150, Sept. 5, M. D. P.).

Assignment of Duty.—1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adj., is appointed Acting Depot Q. M. at Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 103, Sept. 6, D. A.).

Field Service.—1st Lieut. Frederick von Schrader is relieved from duty as Signal Officer of Dept. of Arizona, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in connection with the Mil. Tel. Line in Dept. of Arizona. He will report to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redmond Price, 6th Cav., and will be assigned to the command of the Hualpai Indian Scouts. He is also appointed A. A. Q. M. in the field in connection with pack-train and employees (S. O. 102, Sept. 4, D. A.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Acting Depot Q. M. at Whipple Depot, A. T. Lieut. Wotherspoon will report to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redmond Price, 6th Cav., for duty in the field (S. O. 103, Sept. 6, D. A.).

Enlisted Men.—Q. M. Sergt. A. J. Purvis is detailed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department, and will proceed to Maricopa, Casa Grande, Silver King, and Globe, A. T. (S. O. 103, Sept. 6, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, Fort Win- gate, N. M., one month (S. O. 90, Sept. 13, M. D. M.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 4, directing Lieut. McGunagle to return with his detachment from Nutt Station to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, are confirmed (S. O. 105, Sept. 5, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—Co. I (McKibbin's), fully armed and equipped, will proceed from Fort Marcy to Fort Wingate, N. M., for temporary duty (S. O. 105, Sept. 5, D. N. M.).

The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 5, directing C. O. Fort Union, N. M., to send Co. F (Whittemore's), fully armed and equipped, with all its available men, except one non-commissioned officer and six men, at once, to Fort Wingate, N. M., for temporary duty, are confirmed (S. O. 105, Sept. 5, D. N. M.).

2d Lieut. J. A. Maney will conduct Private Jacob Pence, Co. D, an insane soldier, to Washington, for admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane. Lieut. Maney will also conduct to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, Private Edmund Taylor, Troop I, 9th Cav., now at Fort Marcy, N. M. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Maney is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him by par. 1, S. O. 44, Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 104, Sept. 3, D. N. M.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—The journey from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Arkansas City, Kas., and return, made on public business by 1st Lieut. J. G. Leebe, between Aug. 30 and 31, 1881, is approved (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.).

Capt. P. H. Bessington is assigned to command a detachment of 25 recruits for the 17th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 17, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 175, Sept. 12, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. N. Coe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Ringgold, Tex., by par. 8, S. O. 94, from D. T. (S. O. 108, Sept. 3, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, 2d Lieut. John C. Dent (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.).

One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 111, Sept. 8, D. T.).

One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond limits of Dept. of Texas, 2d Lieut. E. H. Webber, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 110, Sept. 6, D. T.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. H. A. Greene is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Ringgold, Tex., by par. 8, S. O. 94, D. T. (S. O. 108, Sept. 3, D. T.).

Lieut. Herbert Cushman.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Brown, Tex., July 11, 1881, and of which Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, Med. Dept., is president, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adj., 20th Inf., is Judge-Advocate, 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf., was tried and found guilty. Charge I.—"Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications on which he was found guilty state that he did neglect to prepare himself for the battalion drill of Co. A, which he was in command, and appeared at the drill not qualified to exercise command of his company. The Court sustained a plea in bar of trial on the following specification: For the reason that it charges no military offence liable to trial by Court-martial; the same in no manner supports the charge. It is expressed in too vague and indefinite language, and there is no wilfulness or intent, or guilty purpose, alleged therein, making it fatally defective. Specification 3d.—Having been, on or about April 2, 1881, exhorted by his commanding officer, Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf., to make endeavors to acquire a knowledge of the school of the battalion of the infantry tactics, and having been then informed by his said commanding officer that the latter would, for the accomplishment of that end, assist and study with him daily, if necessary, or if the former desired it, did neglect, and without cause continue to neglect, up to June 3, 1881, to acquire such knowledge, although in command of a company forming part of a battalion, which was almost daily exercised in the school of the battalion of the infantry tactics, and which company he was incompetent to take charge of during such exercise; at Fort Brown, Tex. There was a further charge of "Disobedience of orders," one of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order," etc., a charge and an additional charge of "Conduct unbecoming," etc. These charges and the specifications under them, with the exception of the additional charge and specification, all allege facts with reference to the neglect of drill. The verdict was not guilty of any of these charges or specifications, and not guilty of the additional charge and the specifications under it, which alleged that the accused frequented improper resorts in uniform. The sentence on the first charge of which the accused was found guilty was, "To be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander." In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf., the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. The reviewing officer directs Lieut. Cushman's attention to the sentence. If regard for his profession and his personal standing does not, in future, make him shrink from conduct so humiliating to himself and reflecting on the service, he is reminded, now in time, that the Army can not afford to contain, nor the Government to maintain, an officer ignorant and, from the evidence against him, not yet after thirteen years' service—disposed to learn the simple duty of drilling a company.—By command of Brigadier-General Angur: G. B. RUSSELL, Captain 9th Inf., A. D. C. (G. C.-M. O. 24, Aug. 31, D. T.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, A. D. C., is assigned to duty as Act. Judge-Advocate of the Mil. Dept. of West Point (G. O. 16, Sept. 8, D. W. P.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebsstein is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 11th and 7th Inf. (Order 173, Sept. 9, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Rifle Practice.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf., Instructor of Musketry at the Headquarters Dept. of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, has issued a circular saying: "During the first week in October, in which the Department contest is to take place, there will be offered a number of valuable prizes, to be shot for by officers and soldiers at this post. The following matches have been arranged; others may be arranged during the week: Monday, Oct. 24, 200, 300, and 500 yards range. 7 shots at each range: \$4 first prize, \$2 second prize, \$1.50 third prize: 30 entries. 25 cts. entrance fees. Tuesday, Oct. 25, 200, 300, and 600 yards range, 5 shots at each range: silver watch 1st prize, \$3 second prize, \$2 third prize; 30 entries. 50 cents entrance fee. Thursday, Oct. 27, 200, 400, and 600 yards range, 5 shots at each range: gallery practice rifle 1st prize, \$2 second prize, \$1 third prize; 30 entries. 50 cents entrance fee. Only one entry can be made by the same man. All entries must be made with the Instructor in Musketry, and the money paid to him before the match begins. Creedmoor rules to govern. In addition to the above, open to all, there will be a contest open only to the best marksmen of each company of the 21st Infantry, who will shoot on Wednesday, Oct. 26, for a silver medal, valued at \$11, to be presented by the officers of the regiment to the best shot. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards."

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect Sept. 17, 1881, 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 109, Sept. 5, D. T.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Assigned to Duty.—Capt. J. W. Clous is announced as Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Texas (G. O. 33, Sept. 3, D. T.).

Detached Service.—Capt. J. W. Clous, Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Texas, will proceed via Texas Pacific Railroad, on public business, to Fort Davis, Tex., to arrive there on or before Sept. 15 (S. O. 109, Sept. 5, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for fifteen days each to Privates John Johnston and William Smith, Co. H (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave Extended.—Capt. David Schooley, three months (S. O., Sept. 12, W. D.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 10, 1881.

Captain Edmund C. Hentig, 6th Cavalry—Killed August 30, 1881, in affair with Apache Indians in Arizona Territory.

NOTE.—No List of Casualties was issued for the week ending September 3, 1881.

Recruits.—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send the detachment of selected recruits which recently reached his post to the stations of the several companies to which they have been assigned (S. O. 179, Sept. 5, D. M.).

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 15, for the trial of 2d Lieut. H. O. Flipper, 10th Cav. For officers detailed for Court see 10th Cav.

At Fort F. Steele, Wyo. T., Sept. 12. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Cav., and one of the 4th Inf.

At Washington Bks, D. C., Sept. 13. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Art.

Sub-Post of San Diego.—G. O. 5, from Dept. of Texas, is amended as follows: The sub-post of San Diego will be considered a dependency of Fort McIntosh instead of Fort Brown, Tex. The garrison of San Diego (Co. E, 8th Cav.), will be transferred on the returns accordingly (S. O. 109, Sept. 5, D. T.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. O. Camp on Snake River, W. T., at that point, on certain subsistence stores (S. O. 179, Sept. 5, D. M.).

Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf., on certain commissary property at Fort Townsend, W. T. Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf., at Fort Townsend, W. T., on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, Q. M. stores, and commissary property. Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance and ordnance stores at Camp Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 124, Aug. 23, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., on certain medical property at Fort Stevens, Ore. Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., on certain hospital and medical property at Fort Canby, W. T. Col. Olivier Grover, 1st Cav., on certain public animals at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. 1st Lieut. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., on certain Q. M. stores, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 125, Aug. 26, D. C.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., Little Rock Bks, Ark., on certain Q. M. stores, camp and garrison equipage, at Fort Smith and Fayetteville, Ark., National Cemeteries (S. O. 96, Sept. 12, D. S.).

Boards of Survey.—At Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 12, for the appraisal of a horse to be sold to A. Surg. A. C. Girard. Detail: Capt. E. P. Evers, 5th Inf.; Capt. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. F. H. Hathaway, R. Q. M. 5th Inf. (S. O. 166, Sept. 6, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, 2d Lieut. Robert R. Stevens and John J. Shaw, 6th Inf., Ogden City, Utah, on Sept. 12, to report upon the alleged loss, by fire, May 26, 1881, of two boxes of ordnance stores, while in transit by the U. P. and C. P. R. R. to San Francisco, Cal., consigned to Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adj.-Gen. (S. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. P.).

At the Q. M. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 12, to report upon the facts which are contained in certain papers which will be referred to it. Detail for the Board: Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf. (S. O. 182, Sept. 9, D. M.).

To consist of Capt. Clayton Hale, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., at the San Antonio Depot, Sept. 9, to report upon damaged condition of two pine boards (S. O. 110, Sept. 6, D. T.).

West Point.—A Garrison Court-martial was appointed to meet Aug. 11, 1881. Detail for the Court: Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, president; 1st Lieut. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Casey, 22d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Britton Adams, 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate. Leave of absence for two weeks, from Aug. 12, 1881, was granted 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf., A. C. S. Leaves of absence were granted during the month of August to the following cadets: Five days, from Aug. 8, Cadet Harland B. Crandall. Cadet Henry T. Allen, from

reveille until tattoo, Aug. 10. From reveille until tattoo, Aug. 17, Cadet R. W. Young. Ten days, beginning Aug. 19, upon Surg. certificate, Cadet Barrington K. West. From 4 p. m., Aug. 19, until 3 p. m., Aug. 20, Cadet Edwin B. Babbitt. From reveille until tattoo on Saturday, Aug. 20, Cadet Charles L. Collins. The leave granted Cadet Harland B. Randall on Aug. 8 was extended until Aug. 20. The leave granted Cadet John T. Thompson was, upon Surg. certificate, extended until 2 p. m., Aug. 29.

Military Prisoners.—The Secretary of War has declared the proceedings promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 39, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, in the case of Private Patrick James Burns, alias Philip Farrell, United States Marine Corps, null and void, and therefore inoperative. The sentence in his case, promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 41, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, will have effect from the date of promulgation of said order, viz.: June 27, 1881 (S. O. 91, Sept. 8, D. F.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded military convict Henry Seroy (late unassigned recruit, 2d Inf.), is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 39, Aug. 29, D. C.).

In the cases of Private Thomas Dandy, General Service, formerly of Co. H, 12th Inf., and Joseph Bry, formerly Private of Bat. D, 4th Art., the portions of the sentences remaining unexecuted on Sept. 14 are remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 87, Sept. 1, M. D. P.).

The sentence of confinement unexecuted in the cases of Privates William Foley and Thomas J. Mantelo, Co. F, 12th Inf.; Private Thomas Dietrick, Co. H, 6th Cav., and Private Charles Dunigan, Co. K, 6th Cav., are remitted (G. C.-M. O. 13, Sept. 2, D. A.).

In the cases of Private James Cullen and Musician Daniel McCarthy, Co. K, 3d Inf., so much of the unexecuted portion of their sentences as relates to confinement is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 112, Sept. 5, D. C.).

In the case of Private Rudolph Mayer, Co. F, 8th Inf., the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted, for good conduct (G. C.-M. O. 88, Sept. 5, M. D. P.).

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their names: Isaac Casey, Sept. 13; William E. Saylor, Sept. 16; John W. Monahan and William Gilbert, Sept. 18; Thomas Warlow, Sept. 20; John Bardell, Sept. 24; John W. Morse and George Smith, Sept. 27; Richard Wells, Sept. 28 (S. O. 181, Sept. 9, D. M.).

The unexpired portion of sentence of confinement in the case of Private Michael T. Rogers, Co. H, 20th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 111, Sept. 8, D. T.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence of confinement in the case of Hospital Steward George Lauder is remitted (S. O. 98, Sept. 12, D. S.).

Subsistence Supplies.—General Terry, in circular of Sept. 10, calls attention to the frequency with which requests for small lots of stores are made, and says that from Fort Shaw requisitions have been received within seven months. This should not be necessary. To quote from a late report of an officer of the Subsistence Department: "Full loads and large quantities reach their destination in better condition, generally, than a few separate packages. The latter not unfrequently remain at the railroad terminus until they accumulate in sufficient amounts to justify the expense of shipment, and are not benefited by such delay." Small lots of subsistence stores are seldom sent to destination with that expedition which a due regard to their good condition requires. Under these circumstances frequent requisitions for small lots of perishable stores defeat the object they are intended to accomplish; and officers should, therefore, endeavor to look ahead sufficiently to render such requisitions unnecessary.

White River.—A White River correspondent to the Cheyenne Weekly Leader of Sept. 8 says: Col. Hunt, with his staff, regimental band, and two companies of the 14th Inf., C and I arrived here yesterday and have gone into camp, awaiting the vacation of the quarters by the 6th Inf., who will start for Rawlins to-morrow morning. Col. Hunt has taken command, and the necessary arrangements are now taking place.

The battalion of the 6th is highly delighted at leaving, having lived in tents nearly a year, and are eager to start for the (to them) "promised land." The officers of the 14th brought their wives and families, and though not in ecstasy at having to leave their pleasant stations in Utah, are pleased at completing their march down and determined to make the best of a bad bargain by making their men and themselves as comfortable as the limited means at their disposal will allow. The men's quarters are excellent and sufficient, but the officers' quarters are limited and poor.

The far-famed band of the 14th will undoubtedly tend to partially reconcile its poor exiles to our lot, and afford a great deal of pleasure during the fast approaching winter, but Fourteeners will miss the pleasures of such stations as Cameron and Douglas, and sigh and sigh again therefor.

Fort Sully.—A letter of Aug. 27 from Fort Sully to the Press and Dakotian says: Last Wednesday afternoon a terrific storm of wind and dust from the south, accompanied by heavy discharges of electricity, passed by here. It prostrated several telegraph poles, and broke the wire that is stretched across the Missouri above here. A detail of men, accompanied by Mr. Trainor, went out to repair the break, and the wire is in good order again. Mr. Mercer has resigned his position of telegraph operator at this office. Mr. Trainor, the builder of the line across the river, is his successor. Little Nat Young, second son of Mr. Young, our post trader, was drowned in the Missouri this afternoon. Serious charges have been preferred against Major Leonard Love, Indian agent at Cheyenne agency, and W. E. Catron, Indian trader at the same place. The charges are being investigated by Robert Lowery, special Indian inspector.

Cheyenne News.—The Cheyenne Weekly Leader of Sept. 7, says: Some of the soldiers that accompanied the late expedition to the Yellowstone National Park were badly scalded in one of the geysers. Yesterday morning one of them went to the hospital at Fort D. A. Russell for medical treatment. Cadet John Arnold, son of M. A. Arnold, of this city, arrived in town yesterday on leave from Annapolis. Major Gordon, stationed at Fort Douglas, passed through this city yesterday, from the east. Sergeant Ernest Wagner, who was stationed here for some time, connected with the surveyor-general's office, passed east yesterday, having arrived here off a government survey. The new military road from Green River to Fort Thornburgh is 134 miles in length. It was laid out by Lieut. Converse, 3d Cavalry. The Green River Gazette says that only 106 out of 406 White River Utes have gone to the new agency in Utah, and that the chiefs Colorow and Big Mouth Jack are likely to create some trouble by raiding on settlers. There were four in-

sane soldiers on No. 4, Sunday, in charge of guards, going east. Capt. Norwood, of the 3d Cavalry, accompanied by his wife, passed through this city Sunday, returning to his post in Montana. There is a garrison court martial now in session at Fort Russell, consisting of Capt. Pollock, 9th Infantry, Asst. Surgeon Vickery, Capt. Thompson, 3d Cavalry, with Lieut. Ducat, Judge Advocate. The last pay day was a little too much for some of the defenders of the Union and several of them came to grief. The old time platform club has dwindled down to a solitary member who, from force of habit puts in an appearance every day, but there still remains the depot crowd, and that was out in full array Sunday afternoon, to welcome No. 4 (one hour delayed) from the west to which was attached a special car containing Gen. Phil Sheridan's party, including Gen. Harding, Gen. Patterson and Col. Mike Sheridan, brother of the General, and a number of others. The party took their dinner at the Railroad House and were the attraction of the day, drawing a crowd of persons about the dining room entrance and the windows, who were anxious to get a glimpse at Little Phil. The party were met by a number of military friends also and retired to their car which was attached here to the Denver train and pulled south over the C. C. In conversation, the general deprecated very strongly the recent Apache outrages in the south, and seemed to coincide with the opinion of other officers, that while the military does not court the responsibility, they would like the privilege of dealing unhampered with the murderers. The press of time and the crowd prevented an extended interview with the general. First Lieut. Butler D. Price has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Regiment of Infantry. This deserving officer is stationed at Fort Sanders.

Department of Columbia News.—The Vancouver Independent of Sept. 1st, says: An eight ton gun was brought up from San Francisco for the fortifications at Fort Canby last week. Chaplain Toussaint Mesplie, U. S. A., arrived down from Fort Boise a few days since, on 30 days' leave. Lieut. James Ulio, 2d Infantry, has returned to his post at Camp Spokane, after enjoying four months' leave. Willie, son of Capt. W. H. Bylie, 21st Infantry, is very sick with fever, and regarded as in a critical condition. One of Major J. A. Kres's little girls is quite sick with a fever. The child injured in the runaway accident has recovered. Major S. T. Cushing, chief commissary, arrived home from Fort Coeur d'Alene on Thursday last, having completed his public business. Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Infantry, arrived at headquarters this week, with his family, and at present are guests of Captain Evan Miles. The new quarters at Fort Coeur d'Alene are about completed. The camp is said to be one of the most picturesque military posts in the United States. Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry, returned from Fort Klamath on Monday, having completed his mission in connection with the military telegraph line. Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cavalry, who is about to visit Europe, is staying a short time with his father, Gen. Robertson, at Washington. Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, is a member of the board in Portland, Or., for the examination of candidates for the West Point Military Academy, from Oregon. He delivered a lecture at the garrison hall last evening, upon his Arctic explorations. This was one of a series of a dozen lectures he delivered on this coast. The attendance on all his lectures has been large, and marked attention has been paid to them. Capt. Charles Bendire, 1st Cavalry, brought back from the John Day river country six large cases of specimens, all or nearly all fossils. The expedition was a scientific success. Gen. McDowell stopped only one hour at Fort Klamath, instead of a week or more as was intended, being summoned to return by a messenger who conveyed news of the President's alarming condition. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, who left Fort Townsend on the 24th with the revenue cutter Wolcott to survey and establish a line for the military telegraph from the fort to Cape Flattery, is still in the field, but will return soon. Lieut. D. Cornman, 21st Infantry, post quartermaster at Ft. Boise, has received a letter from the Secretary of War, in which Mr. Lincoln states that he will ask of Congress a special appropriation of \$10,000, to rebuild the stables and officers' quarters. Judgment of ouster has been made by the U. S. District Court against Capt. George D. Hill, U. S. A., retired, who holds the office of treasurer of King county, W. T. He has appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the territory, and will carry it farther if necessary. Great excitement was caused in Lancaster, N. H., recently by reports that Mr. and Mrs. Town, who died some months ago, were poisoned by a Miss Webb. The deceased were the father and mother of Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. A., who is stationed at Fort Walla Walla. Gen. N. A. Miles, Gen. G. B. Dandy, chief Q. M., and Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, returned from the upper country on Tuesday. They visited Camp Spokane, Fort Coeur d'Alene and Fort Colville while gone.

Fort Assiniboine.—The Yellowstone Journal of September 13, says: The British Indians have started south on their annual hunting expedition fully determined to make their way into the buffalo country, whether the white men like it or not. It is said that they number two or three thousand men prepared to fight their way through if necessary, and the fact that they have left their squaws and children across the line indicates that they expect to do some fighting. The military authorities at Assiniboine have fortunately taken cognizance of the Indians' movements and an expedition has been sent out to drive them back. Companies H and L of the 2d Cavalry, and Company D of the 18th Infantry, with an artillery squad, the force under the command of Capt. M. E. Brien, have been despatched from the northern post to meet the reds and induce them, with persuasive lead if necessary, to turn to their own country, and it is highly probable that the expedition will be successful.

The same paper says, speaking of the plentiful game: Two boys, sons of Gen. Whistler and Maj. Logan, of Fort Keogh, went out one day with their deer hounds and killed 93 antelope, the dogs catching the animals and holding them while the young nomads cut their throats with a knife. This is a fact, and was told us by Gen. Whistler, and has, we believe, never before been equalled. The boys sold the hides, and made quite a stake for future fun.

The Journal of September 3d says, with reference to the Crow Reservation: By the terms of its charter, the Northern Pacific has the right to these lands, but the subsequent cession of them to the Crows has made their repurchase by the Government necessary, and a commission has been sent out to secure the consent of the Indians to their return. The Commissioners, Judge L. Luce, William H. Walker and Charles A. Maxwell, of the Interior Department, arrived Wednesday, and are now en route to the Crow Agency, where a council of the Crows has been called to meet on Monday next, the 22d instant. The Commissioners are empowered to negotiate for these lands on the Yellowstone, and obtain the best terms that can be secured. After their return, Messrs. Luce and Walker will proceed to Dalles, Oregon, and appraise the Fort Dalles military reservation. En route the Commissioners will take in the wonders of the National Park.

Fort McKinney, Wyo.—Born, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, to the wife of Lieut. O. Morton, 31 Cav., a daughter; mother and daughter both doing well.

The new quarters of Capt. G. Drew, 3d Cav., are finished and furnished in "grand style," and ready to receive the captain's bride. Capt. Drew has received leave of absence, and will start in a few days for Chicago and return with Mrs. Capt. G. Drew. Welcome.

The saw-mill at this post was burnt to the ground on Monday, Aug. 29, the fire originating near the furnace, and before help could be had the fire was so far in advance as to render it impossible to save it. The water tank and a large quantity of lumber was also burnt.

Private Richard Burke, Co. A, 9th Inf., died at the post hospital on Thursday, Sept. 1, after a brief illness, the cause of his death being enlargement of the heart, from which he had been suffering for some time. The funeral took place on Saturday. The coffin was enwrapped with the American flag and placed upon a caisson, but the horses became unmanageable, and it (the coffin) was carried by the pall-bearers to the grave-yard. All of the officers and enlisted men of the garrison attended the funeral. "May his soul rest in peace."

Dancing is about to begin at this post. Co. M, 3d Cav., talk of giving a ball, and the dancing club will be organized this week.

Base Ball.—The Durango (Con.) Herald of Sept. 1 contains an interesting account of a recent base ball match played at Fort Lewis, Col., by the Crofton Base Ball Club of the fort and a club from Durango, in which the former came off victorious by a small margin, however. The score was as follows:

| Durango. | | | Crofton. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|---|---|---|----|---------|
| Deneel, c. f. | 4 | 2 | Murphy, r. f. | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Wash, 3d b. | 3 | 2 | Gibson, l. f. | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Carson, c. | 1 | 4 | Hayes, 3 b. | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| Goodrich, 1 b. | 4 | 1 | Christman, c. f. | 5 | 1 | | | | | |
| Kemie, l. f. | 3 | 3 | Connelly, 1st b. | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Swiggert, s. s. | 3 | 2 | Parsons, 2d b. | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| Hawley, r. f. | 3 | 3 | Lawrence, s. s. | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| Holiker, 2d b. | 4 | 2 | Robb, p. | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Barnes, p. | 2 | 0 | Griffith, c. | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| Totals. | 27 | 19 | Totals. | 26 | 20 | | | | | |
| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Totals. |
| Durango. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 19 | |
| Crofton. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | |

After the game a splendid supper, prepared for the occasion by the Crofton Club, was enjoyed, followed by a highly entertaining stag dance in the club hall, which continued until late at night. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair, and the club and their friends from Durango were loud in their praise of the hospitable treatment received at the hands of the soldiers.

GRADUATES OF THE ACADEMY.

The following table, showing the distribution of graduates of the Military Academy in the U. S. Army, appears in the report of the Association of Graduates, to which we alluded last week:

| | Generals. | Colonels. | Lieut. Col. | Majors. | Captains. | 1st Lieuts. | 2d Lieuts. | Total. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|
| General Officers. | 9 | | | | | | | 9 |
| Adjutant-General's Department. | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | | 12 |
| Inspector-General's Department. | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 5 |
| Quartermaster-General's Dept. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | | 11 |
| Pay Department. | 1 | 3 | | | | | | 4 |
| Subsistence Department. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | | | | 20 |
| Engineer Corps. | 1 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 32 | 26 | 9 | 110 |
| Ordnance Corps. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 16 | | 49 |
| Signal Corps. | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Totals in Staff Departments. | 15 | 18 | 32 | 54 | 58 | 42 | 9 | 228 |
| 1st Cavalry. | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 12 | 25 | 22 |
| 2d Cavalry. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 22 | | 25 |
| 3d Cavalry. | | | 2 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 27 | 27 |
| 4th Cavalry. | 1 | 3 | | | 11 | 12 | 27 | 27 |
| 5th Cavalry. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 28 | | 25 |
| 6th Cavalry. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 25 | | 25 |
| 7th Cavalry. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 16 |
| 8th Cavalry (the total of 25 includes one Corporal). | 1 | 1 | | | 12 | 10 | 25 | 25 |
| 9th Cavalry. | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 14 |
| 10th Cavalry. | | | | | 4 | 9 | 13 | 13 |
| Totals in Cavalry. | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 96 | 103 | 232 | |
| 1st Artillery. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 38 | 38 |
| 2d Artillery. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 41 | 41 |
| 3d Artillery. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 34 | | 34 |
| 4th Artillery. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 13 | 40 | 40 |
| 5th Artillery. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 32 | 32 |
| Totals in Artillery. | 5 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 78 | 66 | 185 | |
| 1st Infantry. | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 13 |
| 2d Infantry. | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 3d Infantry. | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| 4th Infantry. | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 14 |
| 5th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| 6th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| 7th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 13 |
| 8th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| 9th Infantry. | | | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 12 | 12 |
| 10th Infantry. | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| 11th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 13 |
| 12th Infantry. | | | | | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| 13th Infantry. | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 14 |
| 14th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | | | 6 | 8 | 16 | 16 |
| 15th Infantry. | | | | | 4 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| 16th Infantry. | | | | | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| 17th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 14 | | 14 |
| 18th Infantry. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 13 |
| 19th Infantry. | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| 20th Infantry. | | | | | 5 | 7 | 13 | 13 |
| 21st Infantry. | | | | 1 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 15 |
| 22d Infantry. | | | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 12 |
| 23d Infantry. | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| 24th Infantry. | | | | | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| 25th Infantry. | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Unassigned. | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Totals in Infantry. | 13 | 14 | 7 | 20 | 68 | 153 | 274 | |
| Totals on Active List (including one Corporal). | 15 | 43 | 53 | 84 | 109 | 284 | 331 | 919 |
| On the Retired List. | 15 | 45 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 4 | | 116 |
| Professors at the Mil. Academy. | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Aggregates. | 30 | 88 | 69 | 103 | 126 | 288 | 331 | 1041 |

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A HINT FOR GEN. DRUM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following suggestions concerning the improvement of the next Army Register, will, I think, meet with the approval of everyone. The Register should contain, 1st. A list of all officers of the Army (staff included). This list need not give length of service, or anything which is already given for each arm and staff corps. Such a list would save the necessity for any discussions between officers of different corps, having commissions of the same date, and serving together. I think some of the old Registers contained a list of the kind mentioned. 2d. A list of personal staff officers, and 3d. A list of officers detailed at colleges, together with the date when such detail begins and expires. A list of officers is already given, but without the dates of beginning and expiration of the detail.

Aug. 30, 1881.

REGISTER.

[Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.]

THE AZTEC CLUB 1847-1881.

On the 14th of September, 1879, the members of the Aztec Club gave a dinner to their President, Gen. Patterson, at Delmonico's, New York. Last year they dined with President Patterson at his house in Philadelphia, and at that dinner accepted an invitation from Mr. Geo. W. Childs to dine with him at Wayne, Penn., on the next recurring anniversary of the Capture of the City of Mexico, immediately following which event their club was formed, in the year 1847. The Club is composed of the survivors of the original organization, officers who took part in the war with Mexico, and their sons or nearest male relative admitted as associate members. Twenty-five members of the club and three associate members of the club attended the meeting this year, which was held at Wayne in accordance with the invitation of Mr. Childs.

Wayne is a new settlement on the Pennsylvania Railroad, consisting of six hundred acres of fine land belonging to Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel. The settlement is somewhat troubled with youngness yet, but the few houses scattered here and there are of a comfortable and substantial character, which gives excellent promise for the future of the neighborhood. A fine hotel, called the Belvidere, has just been completed, but not opened, and here Mr. Childs' guests assembled to await the elegant entertainment that was provided in the spacious dining-room of the new house.

A special car attached to the one o'clock train from Philadelphia carried the members of the Aztec Club to Wayne, and an hour later the other guests arrived by the same conveyance. Omnibuses from the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, conveyed them from the depot, where the neighbors had assembled to observe with interested but respectful curiosity the distinguished visitors arriving.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when Mr. Childs, followed by Mr. Walter, of the London Times, and Gen. Grant, led the way to the dining-room. The tables were arranged on three sides of this large room, occupying the whole northern wing of the building. Behind Mr. Childs' chair at the head of the table an easel stood bearing a large portrait of Gen. Patterson. Flowers in many artistic designs and pyramids of roses and lilies of the valley burdened the table.

Gen. Grant, Vice-President of the Aztec Club, was asked by Mr. Childs to preside. Seated on Gen. Grant's left were Mr. Childs, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, A. J. Drexel, Gen. William H. Preston, and John Walter, M. P. On the right of the chairman were Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A. Seated at the other tables were the following members of the Aztec Club and guests:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gen. B. Alvord, U. S. A. | Hon. Henry M. Hoyt. |
| Gen. A. Cady, U. S. A. | Gen. W. J. Sewell. |
| Prof. H. Coppée, LL. D. | Gen. Horace Porter. |
| Gen. R. C. Drum, A. G. U. S. A. | Cyril T. Williams. |
| Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A. | Norman Walter. |
| Gen. D. M. Frost. | Wm. Henry Hurlbert. |
| Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A. | Col. Wm. C. Church. |
| Gen. O. L. Shepherd, U. S. A. | Joseph Patterson. |
| Gen. H. B. Childs, U. S. A. | Geo. B. Roberts. |
| Gen. Wm. Preston, Ky. | A. J. Cassatt. |
| Gen. W. W. H. Davis. | Edmund Smith. |
| Gen. P. V. Hager, U. S. A. | Col. A. London Snowden. |
| Col. H. L. Kendrick, U. S. A. | Capt. R. C. Clipperton. |
| Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A. | William V. McKean. |
| Gen. Fitz John Porter. | Joel Cook. |
| Gen. J. C. Robinson, U. S. A. | Gen. D. H. Rucker, U. S. A. |
| Col. J. Simons, U. S. A. | Col. A. K. McClure. |
| Gen. Z. B. Tower, U. S. A. | Col. Clayton McMichael. |
| Gen. S. Van Vleet, U. S. A. | Chas. E. Warburton. |
| Gen. R. E. Patterson. | Chas. Emory Smith. |
| Chas. J. Biddle. | Frank S. Bond. |
| Randall Hagner. | J. Pierpont Morgan. |
| John K. Randall. | Walter H. Burns. |
| H. F. J. Porter. | A. J. Drexel. |

Letters of regret were received from Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Gen. P. T. Blanding, Hon. Simon Cameron, George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times; John Russell Young, and Frank Thomson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh telegraphed from Long Branch at the hour of the meeting as follows:

"I regret exceedingly my inability to be present. I may say, however, that the President is better to-day." The place of each guest was designated at table by an envelope bearing his name and containing a list of the guests present, with a card, printed in blue and gold, with the menu.

At the close of the dinner General Grant rapped softly and rising said: "Gentlemen: It has not been

the custom of this club to call for speeches or perhaps toasts. We have usually waited, as Quakers do, until the spirit moved us. But on this occasion I think it altogether proper to pay a tribute to the memory of our late president, and I do not know any way that I can do it so well as to ask the secretary to read the memorial resolutions which were passed by the Aztec Club a few hours ago." The memorial was read by Professor Coppée.

The memory of Gen. Patterson was drunk standing, after which Professor Coppée, in response to a toast, protested that he had not a word to say, except to thank the company for the compliment it had bestowed upon him. In return the secretary of the Aztec Club proposed the health of the Vice-President, Gen. Grant. "There are many older members than I here to-day," the latter replied, "and I would like to hear from them. I see before me Col. Kendrick, who forty years ago attempted to teach me chemistry. I will call upon him."

"By its fruits, gentlemen," said Col. Kendrick, turning to Gen. Grant, "shall you know the tree."

"The Army of the United States" was proposed, and its Commander, General W. T. Sherman, assured the company that he felt highly honored by the toast. "I do not know," said he, "why you call yourself Aztecs. Some of you look very young to have fought at all in 1846. As for the Army of to-day, all of you know its history. It began before the Revolution, but only one company now in service dates from that time. That company, the 2d Artillery, we are very proud of and we want to send it to Yorktown at the coming celebration, but, unfortunately, Uncle Sam is too poor, and even one company cannot be spared. The Army is very small, as it always is after a war. After the revolutionary conflict our Army was almost wholly obliterated, and the thing occurred after the War of 1812. As to the present force, the privates, lieutenants and other officers, so far as I am a judge of men, are equal to those of any army on the face of the earth. Moreover, they honor the memories which you, gentlemen of the Aztec Club, helped to build up."

Gen. William Preston, of Kentucky, ex-Minister to Spain, was called upon and spoke very eloquently, as he always does. At the close of his speech, turning to Mr. Walter at his side, Gen. Preston asked to hear from the "Chief Director of the mightiest press in the world, the London Times."

Mr. Walter spoke briefly in reply. Further speaking was cut short by a call for the cars, and after drinking the health of Mr. Childs the guests departed, and the scene closed on one of the pleasantest gatherings the Aztecs have ever had.

Previous to the dinner a business meeting was held and the following officers were elected: Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., President; Gen. U. S. Grant, Vice-President; Randall Hagner, Treasurer, and Professor Henry Coppée, LL. D., Secretary.

By the rule of the club Gen. Hancock, as Vice-President, became President without election on the death of Gen. Patterson. He sent a letter resigning the office. In presenting the letter Gen. Grant, who presided, urged that Gen. Hancock's resignation was to be interpreted as an expression of his unwillingness to accept office without election, and not of his unwillingness to serve the association, and he urged that he be elected President. A ballot was taken and the votes were divided between Gen. Grant, and Gen. Hancock, who received the majority. The election of Gen. Hancock was then declared unanimous, and Gen. Grant was elected Vice-President. New York city was chosen as the place of the next meeting, September 14, 1882.

[Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.]

ENGLISH NIMRODS IN WYOMING.

THE Big Horn range of Mountains in Wyoming will become as well known in England in the course of a few years as the jungles of India. Every summer increases the number of the English gentry visiting this famous hunting-ground. We felt a little sorry for the last one of these noble scions who passed through Fetterman for the Powder River country—Lord Manners. He is quite a young man and very ingenious, and being unfamiliar with the country he was easily taken advantage of by every cow-boy he met. Some one—I don't know who—induced him to buy a Broncho at Rock Creek, and instead of driving comfortably in a stage to Fort Fetterman, persuaded him that it was the correct thing to ride the pony, which he did, making forty-three miles in one day and forty miles the next on a "bucking" pony with an English saddle and short stirrups. The young lord seemed quite used up when he reached Fetterman; but notwithstanding, he started off the next day, all alone, for a fifty-mile ride towards the Big Horn, and the last seen of him was about ten miles north of Fetterman, his roll of blankets suspended from the crupper of his saddle and nearly reaching the ground on one side, while his overcoat was thrown across the pommel and dragging in the road on the other side; and my lord, utterly oblivious to his surroundings, was bobbing up and down on his bucking nag, with his neck outstretched, peering across the sand-hills eagerly looking for the next stopping place. Lord Manners is an officer of the Grenadier Guards, row stationed at Windsor Castle, and his leave of absence expires on the 25th of October; hence his hurry.

Capt. Gaskell, formerly of the English Army (9th Hussars), and his wife are at present hunting in northwest Wyoming. The Captain has made quite a number of friends among the Army officers, he having, several years ago, made a tour through Montana and the northern part of our country, visiting the National Park of the Yellowstone, and the various military posts on the way. The Captain is a genial, clever, and well-informed gentleman, and Mrs. Gaskell is a charming, petite, demi-brunette, as vivacious and lively as one of our own American women.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished English people now hunting in northwest Wy-

oming: Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Lord Granville Gordon and Mr. Henry Flowers, Captain and Mrs. Gaskell, Lord Mayo, Lord Manners, the Hon. Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Richard John Power.

[Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.]

NEWPORT, R. I., SEPTEMBER 16.

CHAPLAIN H. H. CLARKE has returned from his vacation and reported for service on board of the *New Hampshire*, flagship of the training squadron.

Capt. Selfridge, Paymaster Hobbs, and Chaplain Hayward, were at the dramatic performance at the Casino Monday evening.

The Newport Artillery, Col. George R. Fearing, went into camp Wednesday morning at Stone Bridge. The camp is known as "Camp Powell." The encampment will last one week.

In the death of Gen. Burnside and Capt. K. R. Breese, Rhode Island sustains a heavy loss. Capt. Breese died at the residence of his honored mother on Thames street, Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock. He had been ill for a long time, but the serious condition of his case was known to but few of his most intimate friends. Therefore his death took nearly everybody by surprise. Capt. Breese has been here on sick leave for some time. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, and by the public in general, he having a happy way of attracting all with whom he came in contact. His domestic relations were of the most happy character, a loving wife, the daughter of ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, watching lovingly and faithfully by the bedside, fondly hoping that the blow might not fall for many years to come. A handsome cottage was built for the deceased in a fashionable portion of the city, but before it was completed he was taken ill at the home of his aged mother, and his last days were spent beneath the family roof, where willing hands were at his disposal by night as well as by day. The townspeople refer to Capt. Breese's administration at the Torpedo Station with a good deal of pride. Although hampered by lack of funds he managed to make Goat Island unusually attractive, and during his four years at Newport he advanced the interests of the torpedo service, and faithfully performed the duties assigned him. He took a great interest in the welfare of the city in general, and it is no exaggeration to say that Capt. Breese was one of the most popular officers ever stationed at Newport. His remains were followed to their last resting place by many who, although not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, had learned to love him. Elsewhere will be found the record which he made while in the service of his country. The State Legislature took the occasion, in 1865, to pass resolutions thanking Capt. Breese for his gallantry at the battle of Fort Fisher. These resolutions are highly prized by Capt. Breese's family, especially by his aged mother, who has them framed and placed in a position where she can see them daily. His remains were interred in the family burying-ground, by the side of his brother-in-law, Commander Marvin, U. S. N., who died abroad a few years ago.

The yacht *Winsome*, of New Haven, is detained here by the revenue cutter for an alleged irregularity in her papers.

A VERY MAD BULL.

A FORT YATES telegram, of September 10, to the *Pioneer Press*, says: The steamer *Sherman* arrived this forenoon at 11 o'clock, and the work of loading Sitting Bull and the other Indians, prisoners of war, commenced at once. For several days past Sitting Bull has been very defiant, claiming that he and his people would never be moved to Fort Randall, but die right here. Sitting Bull said he preferred to die as Crazy Horse had done, in battle, than leave what he now calls his home, the Standing Rock reservation. In view of the feeling existing among these Indians considerable uneasiness prevailed at the post, but Col. Gilbert, the commanding officer, took every precaution to prevent any trouble. Two companies of infantry closed in around the small camp of Sitting Bull and his immediate followers, numbering about 175. The infantry were supported by two companies of cavalry, forming a skirmish line on the right and left flanks. The infantry gradually closed in until the Indians were in a bunch, when they were pushed along by the troops towards the boat. One Bull, a nephew of Sitting Bull, had to be persuaded with the butt end of a gun between the shoulders before he would move. Finally they were all safely placed on board the boat. At two o'clock this afternoon the steamer left with her cargo of Indians for Fort Randall.

This morning one of the squaws became so desperate at the prospect of being removed that she drew a knife and killed her child and then attempted to kill herself, but was prevented. The steamer *Sherman* brought down three companies of the 17th Infantry from Fort Lincoln, and they will remain here for the present.

Major McLaughlin, the new Indian agent, who is to relieve Father Stephen, was a passenger on the *Sherman*. Everything is quiet here, and much credit is due Col. Gilbert for the admirable manner in which he shipped Mr. Sitting Bull and family.

A previous despatch, of Sept. 7, to the *Bismarck Tribune*, had said: The day has been the most exciting one for years. As soon as the attitude of Sitting Bull was made known Col. Gilbert ordered Co. H, 17th Infantry, Capt. Howe, commanding, to move the Indians of Sitting Bull's camp to the river bank, where they will be more easily guarded till the *Sherman* arrives. Co. D, 7th Cavalry, have gone to Capt. Howe's assistance, and the horses of Co. B are added ready to mount on a moment's notice. The artillery and all is ready for instantaneous action. The band and all civilian employees have been placed under arms. Such precautions have been taken that it is not believed that any serious results will occur if the Indians offer

any resistance. Sitting Bull has lost confidence in Allison, and threatens to kill him if he comes within his reach. Some thirty of Sitting Bull's camp were missing this morning, having escaped during the night. Brave Bear escaped and was captured this morning at Andy Marsh's rancho. He is wanted for the murder of Johnson of Cheyenne agency some years ago.

The removal of Sitting Bull is causing the most bitter dissatisfaction among all the tribes. Co. H, 17th Infantry, will accompany Sitting Bull to his destination. Sitting Bull fears foul play.

HOW TO TREAT THE SIOUX.

There has been received at the War Department a communication from Capt. Wikoff, of the 11th Infantry, commanding at Fort Bennett, D. T., to Gen. Terry, relative to the proposed removal of the hostile Sioux from Standing Rock to the Cheyenne Agency. Capt. Wikoff said that he recently held a council with the head men to consider the proposed removal of the hostiles, and that the Indians were willing to have Sitting Bull's people there, but expressed apprehensions about their probable behavior and doubted if there was sufficient force at the fort to keep them quiet. He says the agency that was in such good condition under the previous management is now completely demoralized, owing to the incapacity of the agent. He agrees with the Indians that it would be a step of very doubtful propriety to bring the hostiles to that place. He asks, therefore, if the hostiles are brought that the commander at Fort Sully be instructed to furnish additional troops to preserve order in case of trouble that may issue.

Gen. Terry agrees with Capt. Wikoff, saying that he learns with great regret of the proposed removal of the 1,500 hostiles, late prisoners of war, at Fort Yates, from Standing Rock to the Cheyenne Agency, and says that this course should only be adopted for very grave reasons, of which he is ignorant; and therefore he would earnestly recommend that removal be not made. It is not known yet whether they will remain of their own accord or whether they will have to be coerced by the presence of military force. It is proposed to move them to a place where there is but one company of infantry, and no quarters for more. The General submits that the risk is too great. The location of these Indians for a year or so should be a military question rather than an economical one. With all respect to the Interior Department, he thinks it is the province of military men to decide military questions. In ordering the removal of the hostiles, the Indian bureau must be moved by the economical considerations of the circumstances, in which case the lesser reason is allowed to overrule the greater.

Gen. Terry regrets that Capt. Wikoff has been obliged to speak of the incapacity of Agent Lane. He himself knows nothing about this phase of the case, but he does know that the agent at Standing Rock is one of the most capable men in the employ of the Government, and he knows that the Indians could not be in better hands at present.

STUDY OF A CAMPAIGN.

G. O. No. 18, Headquarters U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., September 1, prescribes the formula to be observed so far as practicable in the preparation of essays in the Department of Military Art:

Introduction.—Causes of the war; anterior events if any.

Part I.—Military institutions of the belligerents: standing army, reserves, militia.—Organization of active armies; details of the various arms; their instruction; their armament.—Mobilization of the troops, or passage from the peace to the war footing; measures taken, time occupied.—Concentration of the armies on the frontier, by marches or railway transportation.

Part II.—Study of the ground from a geographical point of view.—The theatre of war as a whole.—Particular theatre of operations in the campaign studied: its limits, its orographic accidents, direction, character and description of the mountain chains.—Its hydrographic accidents, rivers and their affluents, canals. Its means of communication: roads, railway routes and course of navigable waters.—Its important points, cities, strong places, natural connections, bridges and artificial ties of communication.—Trace of the frontier between the belligerent States: its description, means of defence, natural and artificial obstacles.—General details of the climate, the population, and the resources of the country.

Part III.—Strategic operations: objective and strategic points of the campaign.—Bases of operations of the armies opposed to each other; lines of defence of the defensive army.—Lines of operation of the two armies; employment of the railroads.—Plans of campaign offensive and defensive; combinations adopted in each.—Marches in advance by the offensive army; marches in retreat by the defensive army.

Part IV.—Tactical operations.—Study of the battle fields and of the positions of the two armies.—Study of the orders of battle.—Study of the engagements, of their various periods and of their consequences; that is, the retreat of the beaten and pursuit of the victorious army.

Conclusion.—Succinct resume of the facts studied, stating precisely their character and signaling their results.

The essay should be accompanied by a tracing or sketch presenting the theatre of operations.

The following are regarded as the principal periods of battle, viz.:

In an offensive battle.—1st Period.—The army takes its preparatory order of battle; then, after reconnaissance and preparations for action, passes to its offensive order of battle.—2d Period.—The army executes its offensive attacks, directing them against certain parts of the enemy's order of battle. The success of the partial attacks leads to the general attack, which has for its object, to overthrow the enemy and drive him from his position.—3d Period.—The army establishes itself upon the conquered position and prepares the pursuit.

In a defensive battle.—The 1st Period comprises the occupation of the position and the deployment of a first line; afterward it comprises the covering of the principal points menaced by the enemy when he is in turn deployed and commences to prepare his attacks.—The 2d Period comprises two principal movements: the first for the resistance of the enemy's partial attacks; the second for the resistance of the general attack.—The 3d Period comprises the evacuation of the position and a tactical retrograde march in order to reform the army at its rallying position.

The conventional signs to be used in the representation of battle fields are appended to the order.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

We have received the following from one of the officers of the Army and Navy Club:

In the JOURNAL of Sept. 2 appeared a brief synopsis of the method proposed by the Managing Board of the Army and Navy Club for its reorganization, being an extract from the circular recently mailed by the Committee on Reorganization to every officer in the Services of the United States.

With this I send a list of the officers who have responded to the circular signifying their acquiescence and support of the proposed scheme. This list comprises, with Gens. Sheridan and Hancock, Admirals Wyman and Le Roy, Commodore Cooper, Col. Broome, of the Marines, and a host of generals, commodores, and colonels, some 475 officers.

It will be seen, however, by reference to the circular, that no action will be taken towards carrying into effect the proposed reorganization until 1,000 officers have signified their willingness to pay annually the small sum of ten dollars towards supporting the contemplated change.

Probably at no time since the organization of the Army and Navy Club has its status, socially or financially, been better, the system and discipline more thoroughly perfected and maintained; and certainly the liberal proposition made by its members to the gentlemen of the Services to extend its usefulness, enlarge its facilities for comfort and pleasure, and establish an Army and Navy Club that will reflect credit on the title it bears, ought to meet with a prompt and liberal response from the men who practically give it its title.

Various reasons may be assigned for officers not responding more promptly, the more prominent being neglect to sign the contract enclosed with the circular at once. This the committee know by experience, as constant applications are made for blank contracts, stating that the one sent had been mislaid. Others argue that it will be time enough when they go to New York. To these gentlemen we would say that if this idea generally prevails the work of reorganization will be very slow, and a long time must elapse before the requisite one thousand names is secured. Others again we infer from conversation had on the subject are laboring under misapprehension in regard to the present status of the Army and Navy Club, and the motives that induce the members to make so generous and fair a proposition to the Services—believing it to be an appeal to help sustain a decaying institution for the benefit of ex-soldiers and sailors of New York City and vicinity—and we would especially address ourselves to this class, as facts demonstrate their error.

As before stated, the Army and Navy Club is to-day in a more healthy condition financially, and as well, if not better, disciplined than for years past. For a long time the Club has been supported to a very great extent by the annual dues of fifty dollars of ex-soldiers and sailors, resident members, while at the same time reference to our non-resident list comprising some 480 names, heretofore subject simply to an initiation fee of \$75, shows a large proportion of gentlemen in the services active and retired; and a careful perusal of the circular issued will convince the most sceptical that the proposition to reorganize the Army and Navy Club emanates, not from a necessity, but simply a laudable desire to make the Club one of the first in the country; to accomplish which, naturally the assistance of officers of the Services is required, and in a form more easy than under the old system, the initiation fee of \$75 being done away with as pertaining to officers of the Services, both active and retired, and ten dollars per year substituted, constituting membership. Again, this ten dollars per year is not for the purpose of defraying current expenses; as it is anticipated, and recent increase of membership confirms our views, that the large accession of resident ex-officers eligible to membership and subject to \$75 initiation fee and \$50 annual dues, with the \$10 yearly dues of non residents, will support the Club under the proposed method of conduct, and the \$10 yearly assessment of officers will be funded for the purpose of eventually purchasing property and erecting a club house commensurate to the dignity of the Army and Navy Club of the United States; so that in a business point of view alone, every officer will perceive that he is simply contributing annually \$10 toward the support of his Club, at same time making in all probability an interest bearing investment.

To the great advantages in many respects accruing from the proposed organization we will not refer, as they have been most forcibly presented in the circular issued; but in conclusion would say that a very cordial invitation, actuated by the most liberal spirit, has been tendered by the members of the Army and Navy Club to the officers of the Services, to help make the Army and Navy Club second to none in the country—the terms so reasonable as to make it available to all, and the conditions proposed so desirable, that, we think, the effort on the part of its present members should be most promptly seconded, and that all officers who have not indicated their approval should do so at once and thereby facilitate the success of the project.

ARMY.

Lieutenant-General—P. H. Sheridan.

Generals—Winfield S. Hancock, C. C. Angur, A. E. Burnside, Geo. A. H. Blake, S. W. Crawford, Wm. A. Hammond, Lewis Merrill, Jno. B. McIntosh, Jno. C. Robinson, Thomas W. Sweeney, Daniel E. Sickles, T. J. Wood.

Paymaster-General—N. W. Brown.

Colonels—Geo. L. Andrews, Luther P. Bradley, Henry B. Clitz, Isaac S. Catlin, Albermarle Cady, H. Day, Wm. N. Gire, Edward Hatch, Granville O. Haller, Rufus Ingalls, Plukney Lugenbeel, A. P. Morrow, T. J. Pitcher, Wager Swayne, Geo. A. Woodward.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Clement L. Best, Francis J. Crilly, John G. Chandler, J. F. Head, Jno. F. Hammond, Henry C. Hodges, Dan. Huston, John P. Hatch, Wm. Myers, A. D. Wilson, Elmer Otis, R. O. Perry, Geo. W. Patton, Chas. S. Stewart, James Van Vost, Geo. W. Wallace, Wm. D. Whipple, J. E. Yard.

Major—Thomas F. Barr, Edward Ball, A. E. Bates, L. S.

Babbitt, A. B. Carey, C. H. Carlton, Israel O. Dewey, Theo. J. Etkerson, Geo. H. Elliott, A. W. Evans, Royal T. Frank, Geo. A. Forsythe, Horatio Gibson, Chas. E. Goddard, Green Clay Goodloe, W. T. Gentry, Peter C. Harris, D. C. Houston, Henry W. James, Jno. H. Janeway, Richard H. Jackson, Edwin D. Judd, Jas. G. Lee, J. W. Mason, Jas. P. Martin, J. K. Mizner, W. Y. Mitchell, John Mendenhall, R. F. O'Brien, Francis H. Parker, John S. Poland, F. W. Stanhope, Jos. R. Smith, W. J. Twining, Jno. P. Willard, C. I. Wilson.

Captains—F. C. Ainsworth, H. F. Brewerton, Geo. F. Barstow, A. H. Bainbridge, Stephen Baker, P. M. Boehm, Chas. Bendire, F. W. Benteen, J. H. Butler, Edwin M. Coates, Bethel M. Custer, Lynde Catlin, Chas. M. Callahan, L. H. Carpenter, Jno. H. Calef, Wm. M. Dunn, Jr., Theo. A. Dodge, C. E. Dutton, Chandler P. Eakin, Henry Farnsworth, Jr., H. B. Freeman, Chas. T. Greene, H. Gardner, Thomas B. Hunt, Saml. T. Hamilton, Ed. M. Heyl, Geo. E. Head, J. L. Johnston, S. P. Jocelyn, J. M. Kellogg, B. B. Keeler, John Lee, Wyllys Lyman, C. C. MacConnell, Francis Moore, Daniel Madden, Geo. W. McKee, Arthur MacArthur, Frank Meacham, C. McKibbin, Wm. P. Martin, Thomas E. Morritt, Wm. H. Nash, L. C. Overman, Daingerfield Parker, DeWitt C. Poole, Geo. F. Price, Frank H. Phipps, A. M. Randol, Wm. A. Rafferty, W. W. Rogers, G. Russell, D. G. Risley, L. H. Sanger, M. V. Sheridan, Sheldon Sturgeon, Clinton B. Sears, J. P. Sanger, Jas. H. Snyder, G. M. Starling, Geo. Shorkley, J. H. Stevenson, G. K. Sanderson, Morse K. Taylor, L. S. Tesson, D. M. Vance, P. D. Vroom, John B. Vande Wiele, John L. Viven, Wm. E. Van Reed, Jno. S. Wharton, John C. White, S. M. Whitfield.

Lieutenants—Geo. S. Anderson, G. E. Albee, Geo. E. Bacon, H. L. Bailey, W. C. Bartlett, Nelson Bronson, Geo. Bell, Jr., Jas. E. Brett, Louis P. Brant, James B. Burbank, A. McL. Crawford, Thos. J. Clay, Wm. J. Campbell, Jos. F. Cummings, B. H. Cheever, Jr., Eugene Cushman, M. Crawford, J. H. Conle, Wm. O. Cory, Wm. Crozier, E. S. Chapin, Thomas Connolly, Jno. W. Dillenback, W. T. Duggan, Russell H. Day, Walter M. Dickinson, M. F. Eggleston, W. G. Fitch, Lea Feibiger, Walter L. Finley, Francis P. Fremont, W. W. Galbraith, Chas. H. Greene, John Guest, Geo. S. Hoyle, Wm. P. Hogarty, Saml. N. Holmes, J. B. Hickey, Jno. McE. Hyde, Wm. R. Hamilton, Chas. H. Ingalls, R. J. C. Irvine, Jas. S. Jouett, D. D. Johnson, Ed. C. Knower, Thos. J. Lewis, Mathew Markland, Geo. K. McGunneley, Stephen C. Mills, George McCreery, Richd. C. Newton, Gilbert C. Overton, Harrison G. Otis, R. H. Pratt, John Pope, Jr., John Pitcher, A. H. Payson, Jacob R. Pierce, Chas. G. Penney, C. M. Rockefeller, B. H. Randolph, Wm. B. Reynolds, Chas. F. Roe, H. L. Ripley, Ed. K. Russell, S. C. Robertson, Chas. Richards, Paul Roemer, Richd. G. Shaw, J. E. Sawyer, Thomas Sharp, S. L. H. Slocom, A. H. M. Taylor, Frank Thorp, P. E. Tripp, John Tyler, J. T. Van Oredale, Louis Wilhelm, Alex. M. Wetherill.

Surgeons—Thos. J. Azpell, C. Ewen, V. Harvard, C. L. Heizmann, Geo. P. Jaquett, J. Cooper McKee.

EX-ARMY AND NAVY AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Generals—Geo. B. McClellan, Joseph R. Hawley, Paul H. Oliver, Robt. Shaw Oliver, S. D. Oliphant, J. B. Stonehouse. Colonels—N. L. Anderson, Jno. F. Cox, Wm. Crooks, L. M. Dayton, J. L. DePeyster, Wm. Goddard, Chas. P. Horton, Wm. E. Hog, Alexander Moore, Jno. D. Van Buren.

Major—Chas. N. Conyngham.

Captain—W. Ward Carruth.

Lieutenants—Chas. W. Mathews, F. M. Sackett.

NAVY.

NAVY.

Admirals—Geo. A. Emmons, John W. Livingston, Geo. H. Preble, R. N. Stembel, Robt. H. Wyman, John M. B. Clitz. Commodores—C. H. Baldwin, J. Blakely Creighton, G. H. Cooper, Jno. C. Feibiger, S. R. Franklin, Jno. J. Glasson, Chas. W. Pickering, Cicero Price, S. P. Quackenbush, Edward Simpson, W. G. Temple, John H. Upshur.

Captains—T. M. Brasher, Geo. Brown, Thos. S. Fillebrown, Wm. A. Kirkland, Edw. E. Potter, Wm. H. Parker, W. T. Truxton, Jonathan Young.

Commanders—W. R. Bridgman, R. D. Evans, Wm. H. Gamble, Ch. McGregor, Chas. S. Norton, Fred. Rodgers, Henry B. Seely, Byron Wilson, J. C. Watson.

Lieut. Commanders—Wm. H. Brownson, F. W. Dickens, Francis O. Davenport, Henry H. Goringe, James G. Green, G. K. Haswell, Francis Morris, Charles O'Neil, A. H. Wright.

Lieutenants—E. J. Arthur, S. M. Ackley, R. M. G. Brown, Geo. A. Bucknell, Chas. A. Bradbury, W. S. Cowles, Geo. A. Calhoun, Wm. P. Day, E. A. Field, Jas. M. Grimes, J. N. Hemphill, G. B. Harber, Wainwright Kellogg, Wm. McC. Little, A. B. H. Lillie, E. H. C. Lentze, M. R. S. Mackenzie, Bloomfield McIlvaine, F. B. M. Mason, Jno. P. Merrill, Geo. A. Norris, A. G. Paul, Ben. S. Richards, J. R. Selfridge, Thomas H. Stevens, W. C. Strong, D. D. V. Stuart, H. T. Stockton, E. H. Taunt, Geo. M. Totten, Z. L. Tanner, J. C. Wilson, M. Fisher Wright, Wm. Welch, I. I. Yates.

Masters—Perrin Busbee, Jas. H. Bull, V. L. Cottman, Chas. W. Deering, Francis E. Greene, Boynton Leach, Wm. A. Marshall, Geo. W. Mentz, R. H. McLean, W. H. Slack, Wm. Winder.

Ensigns—E. D. Bostick, J. C. Colwell, W. I. Chambers, A. H. Fletcher, J. C. Gillmore, H. C. Gearing, Walter McLean, Jno. A. Sherman, M. L. Wood, G. H. Worcester, H. C. Wakenshaw.

Midshipmen—S. F. B. Biddle, Ymo. E. Craven, Roy C. Smith.

Medical Directors—Jno. M. Browne, Chas. Martin, Saml. F. Coues.

Medical Inspector—Delavan Bloodgood.

Surgeons—Edward C. Ver Muelen, H. M. Wells.

P. A. Surgeons—George Arthur, Frank C. Dale, Chas. A. Siegfried, Wm. G. G. Willson.

Asst. Surgeons—Jos. H. Bryan, Philip Leach, C. W. Rush, A. C. H. Russell.

Paymaster General—George F. Cutter.

Pay Directors—A. A. Belknap, Jno. S. Cunningham.

Pay Inspector—Ambrose J. Clark.

Paymasters—Saml. T. Browne, Thomas T. Caswell, James Hay, H. T. Skelding, J. H. Stevenson.

P. A. Paymaster—Wm. C. McGowan, Jno. N. Speel, J. R. Stanton, Louis A. Yorke.

Asst. Paymasters—Thomas D. Hoxsey, C. W. Littlefield.

ENGINEERS.

Chiefs—M. D. L. Dinsmore, Edwin Fithian, Chas. H. Loring, Geo. W. Magee, Fletcher A. Wilson, Ezra J. Whitaker, Edwin Wells.

Passed Asst.—Jno. J. Bissett, J. G. Brosnahan, Wm. C. Eaton, Albert J. Kenyon, James H. Perry.

Assts.—Jas. S. Greene, Chas. W. Livermore.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Colonel—Jno. L. Broome.

Captains—Woodhull S. Schenck, James Wiley, Horatio B. Lowry.

COAST SURVEY.

Major Chas. H. Boyd, Master Henry Morrell.

Assistants—J. S. Bradford, A. T. Mosman, C. S. Pierce.

Engineers—Alfred Hoyt, 1st assistant; Thos. T. Hall, 2d assistant.

REVENUE SERVICE.

Captains—Douglas Ottinger, D. C. Constable, J. H. Merriam, Jno. C. Mitchell, Geo. W. Moore.
Lieutenants—Jno. L. Davis, C. H. McLellan, Fred. M. Munger, Geo. E. McConnell, Worth G. Ross, Warrington D. Roth, Fred. J. Simmond.

THE NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Spots.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Stephen F. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.
Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Jonett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left San Francisco, Aug. 25, for Panama.
ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru.

ALBERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Aug. 11. Refitting, overhauling boilers, engines, etc.

ALLANCK, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. A telegram to the Navy Department reports that this vessel arrived at Hammerfest, Norway, Sept. 11 for coal, and would return to Hitzberg on Friday. All well on board.

ANHELOUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, Aug. 11.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At New London, Sept. 2.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 9, from Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Alicante, Spain, Aug. 8.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Arrived at the Navy-yard, League Island, Sept. 10.

Noting the arrival of this vessel at Philadelphia, the *Inquirer* of Sept. 13 says:

About noon yesterday the famous United States man-of-war *Kearsarge* steamed up the Delaware and anchored off Race street wharf. She left New London, Connecticut, at 10 a. m. on Sunday, and arrived off the Cape at 7 a. m. yesterday. The distance is about 240 miles, and the speed made by the vessel is looked upon as something remarkable.

The visit to this port is of peculiar significance, and is something unusual with United States vessels of war in this country. By direction of Admiral Porter the vessel comes on a visit of courtesy and respect to the officials of this city. Shortly after its arrival a messenger from the commander of the *Kearsarge* waited upon Mayor King and extended, through him, the courtesies of the man-of-war to the citizens of Philadelphia. The Mayor made an appropriate reply, and on behalf of the people of this city, expressed his appreciation of the honor. It is probable that the Mayor and other officials, together with a number of prominent citizens, will this week pay a formal visit to the vessel.

As above stated, this is a new departure in this country, but is not an infrequent occurrence in Europe, particularly with American war vessels when they arrive in a foreign port. The crew of the *Kearsarge* consists of two hundred and seven men. The superior officers are: Commander, G. B. White, a resident of this city; Chief Engineer, Isaac R. McNary; Executive Officer, H. Elmer; Navigator, J. E. Pillsbury; Lieutenant, L. E. Bixler; Surgeon, C. U. Gray; P. A. Paymaster, J. R. Stanton; Asst. Engineer, E. Crawford.

The old war vessel has been renovated somewhat since her brilliant career on the high seas during the rebellion. Her most important engagement, as is well known, was at Cherbourg, France, with the *Alabama*, which she succeeded in sinking. Just before the doomed *Alabama* sank the English yacht *Derhound* steamed up to her and rescued Admiral Semmes and her crew.

The hull of the old *Kearsarge* still remains intact, but the upper portion of the vessel has been rebuilt. She has also been re-sparred, and has been generally repaired and refitted. Her armament is similar to that which was used in her engagement with the *Alabama*. She carries seven guns, six of which are broadsides. Two are eleven inch guns and four are of nine inch calibre. The seventh is a rifle gun. She is considered a large vessel, measuring 225 feet over all; 35 feet beam and 16 feet draft, and is square-rigged. Without the aid of sails she can steam about thirteen knots an hour.

On board the vessel is a sailor who was in the service of the Government throughout the war, and participated in the fight with the *Alabama*. While she is in port the crew will go through the regular exercises morning and evening, and drilling will take place during the day. A welcome is extended by the ship's officers to all persons who desire to inspect the *Kearsarge*. She will remain in this port until the 23d inst., when she will proceed to New York to receive the French fleet, with the descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other distinguished Frenchmen who assisted the Colonies in achieving freedom. With other American vessels of war, the *Kearsarge* will act as escort to the French fleet from New York to Yorktown, where they will take part in the Centennial celebration.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. Arrived at Mare Island, Aug. 26. Will be ready to leave for Panama about Sept. 20.

LANCASTER, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. To be flagship of the European Station. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York, Sept. 12. The following will be the list of her officers when completed: Commodore J. W. A.

Nicholson, commanding station; Staff, Commander George C. Bemy and Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold and Charles O. Allibone (to be ordered probably in a few days); Captain, Bancroft Gherardi; Lieut.-Commander, Caspar F. Goodrich, executive; Lieut.-Commander, James M. Forsyth, navigator; Lieutenants, Wm. B. Newman, Charles T. Hutchins, R. M. G. Brown, Samuel L. Graham, and Lazarus L. Reamey; Midshipmen, John G. Quinby, Baine C. Dent, and Wm. A. Thom; Cadet Midshipmen, John L. Rees, John H. Linnard, John A. Hoogewerf, Harry R. Cohen, Edward E. Capehart, Llewellyn T. McKee, William F. Flourney, Guy M. Buck, David L. Printup, Wm. M. Robinson, Rudolphus B. Cooke, Michael J. Donnelly, Guy G. Rodgers, James M. Dresser, Alexander C. Oliphant, James H. Colwell, Con M. Perkins, and Zebulon B. Vance; Fleet Surgeon, Benjamin F. Gibbs; Passed Assistant Surgeons John C. Boyd and James E. Gardner; Paymaster, H. T. Wright; Passed Assistant Engineers, Edwin T. Philippi and Wm. A. H. Allen; Assistant Engineers, Walter F. Worthington and Wilmer O. Chrisman; Cadet Engineers, Gustave Kaemmerling and Oliver B. Shallenberger; Chaplain, William F. Morrison; Captain of Marines, Henry C. Cochran; 2d Lieutenant of Marines, Littleton W. T. Waller; Boatswain, Joseph McDonald; Gunner, William T. Devlan; Carpenter, Herbert M. Griffith; Sailmaker, Daniel C. Brayton. Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, who is now on the station, will join her on her arrival as fleet engineer. She was to have been inspected at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sept. 16, and it is expected that she will sail for Europe next week.

* Will go out in her but will be relieved by Fleet Paymaster Williams on arrival, when he will return home.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. At Montevideo, July 25. Ordered to Rio.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Detroit, Aug. 27, and was to remain about ten days and then go to Erie.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Flagship of Rear-Admiral Clitz. At Yokohama, Aug. 11.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

NIPISICO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Gravesend, Eng., Aug. 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Shanghai, July 6. Expected to leave for Amoy early in August, and thence proceed to Hong Kong.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. Left San Francisco, Aug. 9, for Panama, where she arrived Sept. 7. All well. Will remain a week and then proceed to Callao.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29. Bound for Newport. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, commanding; Lieut.-Commander, A. S. Snow, executive officer; Lieutenants, A. Ross (navigator), E. H. Taunt, J. B. Selfridge, and N. Sargent; Masters, D. L. Wilson and R. F. Nicholson; Ensign, L. W. Piepmeyer; Midshipmen, John E. Craven, George Sparhawk, and A. C. Almy; Surgeon, R. A. Marmion; Asst. Paymaster, A. K. Michler; 2d Lieut. S. J. Logan, U. S. M. C.; Chaplain, F. Thompson; Boatswain, Andrew Milne; Gunner, B. Cross; Carpenter, K. M. Mahoney; Sailmaker, George S. Haakins; Pay Clerk, George Grendall. The Portsmouth, N. H., *Gazette* says: "The Portsmouth was built at this Navy-yard in 1843, and started on her first cruise in 1844, when she was sent to join the Pacific squadron. She was once a somewhat famous ship for her sailing qualities, and was reputed to get along fast in a light wind, while at the same time able to use up a stiff breeze to such advantage as to astonish many a bigger vessel; and even now it is said that the craft which 'picks her up for a mud scow' is liable to get very much surprised. She is at present used as a training ship."

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed for Aspinwall Sept. 1, from New York.

QUINNEBAGT, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. Arrived at Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at the Mare Island yard, Aug. 16, from the coast of Mexico.

RICHMONT, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Sailed from Yokohama about July 15 for Panama, and is due about Sept. 15.

RODGES, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions. See account of her voyage elsewhere in this number.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 27. To remain three days. All well. Destination, Newport.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Rio de Janeiro, July 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. New York. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Chefoo, July 8.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, League Island, Sept. 14.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. Arrived at New York from New London Sept. 9.

The *N. Y. Times*, of Sept. 10, says of the arrival of this vessel on Friday, Sept. 9, in the North River, foot of West Twenty-third street:

The *Tennessee* is the largest man-of-war afloat now flying the American flag, and although a wooden vessel and lacking in many of the latest and most approved modern naval appliances of offence and defence, it is yet of a type that does not discredit the Government. She is nearly 5,000 tons in displacement, 375 feet in length over all, 45 feet breadth of beam, 31 feet depth of hold and 23 feet extreme draught aft. In addition to a saluting battery, she has an armament of sixteen 9 inch Dahlgrens on the gun deck, and four 80-pound breech-loading Parrott rifles, and two 8-inch muzzle-loading rifles on the spar-deck, together with a supplementary battery of field artillery and Hotchkiss revolving cannon; there are four torpedo appliances, and the usual stand of magazine and Gatling rifle guns. The engines are of the compound type. The screw is four-bladed, Navy Department plan; diameter, 19 feet; pitch, 31 feet 4 inches, and the engines have developed 2,900 horse-power at a maximum speed of 14 knots. The ship has now been in commission 20 months, and in appearance and discipline appears to be a credit to our naval service. The total complement is 487, and below is a list of the officers:

Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman, commanding United States naval force, North Atlantic Station.

Personal Staff.—Capt. Edward P. McCrea, commanding and chief of staff; Lieut. George M. Totten, flag lieutenant; Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, secretary.

General Staff.—Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, fleet engineer; Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, fleet surgeon; Paymaster A. S. Kenny, fleet paymaster; Capt. W. S. Muse, fleet marine officer.

Lieut.-Commander N. M. Dyer, executive officer; Lieut.-Commander Edward L. Amory, navigator; Lieuts. W. Maynard, G. W. Tyler, and J. O. Wilson; Masters W. H. Schuetze and W. Kilburn; Ensigns F. S. Carter, H. M. Witzel, and J. M. Orchard; Midshipmen W. L. Todd and W. L. Burdick; Cadet Midshipmen W. S. Sims, H. L. Fillebrown, J. S. Brown, W. H. Stayton, George Clarke, C. W. Stewart, H. M. Finley, F. A. Hutton, H. K. White, H. B. Wilson, O. E. Weller, and T. H. Matthews; Passed Assistant Engineers S. L. Smith and J. D. Ford; Chaplain T. A. Gill; Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers; Cadet Engineer W. F. Durand; Passed Assistant Surgeons J. H. Gaines and W. A. McClurg; Assistant Engineers E. B. Freeman and F. H. Eldridge; Cadet Engineer H. Hall.

1st Lieut. David Whipple, U. S. Marine Corps; Paymaster's Clerk G. B. Kimberley; Boatswain Alexander McCone; Carpenter J. E. Cox; Gunner M. J. Henderson; Sailmaker G. F. Douglass.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. A telegram from Gibraltar, Sept. 15, says: The U. S. S. *Trenton* has sailed hence for America. Rear-Admiral Howell did not go in her. He will proceed home by way of Havre.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at New York, Sept. 10, and proceeded direct to the anchorage off Twenty-third street. Will await arrival of French fleet at New York about the latter part of September, and will afterward escort the French fleet to Yorktown.

WAUCHESSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. At Sitka, Alaska.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at New York from New London, Conn., Sept. 9, and is anchored off West Twenty-third street.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Giles B. Harber. At Washington.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 36 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PELOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Arrived at Washington, July 13.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. ———. At Washington.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Gatehill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Marshallan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

The *Jamestown* was put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Sept. 10.

The *Ticonderoga* was put out of commission at the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 10.

A RECENT medical report to the Secretary of the Navy complains greatly of the sanitary condition of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Particular mention is made of the discharge of a large sewer into the comparatively still waters of the Wallabout Channel. This, it is said, gives rise to gases that may be seen rising through the water in streams of bubbles, even in cool weather. It also forms shoals in the channel, which necessitates frequent dredging, during which the atmosphere is permeated with foul odors. The timber basin, with its muddy surface exposed at low water, presents an unsightly appearance, and it is feared that during the summer months its exhalations add to the unhealthfulness of the locality. Considerable portions of the receiving ships *Colorado* and *Vermont* are in a state of decay.

THE 32d number of the *Trenton Herald*, dated at Villefranche, France, Aug. 31, comes to us with the valedictory of that lively little sheet. It has been a very creditable publication, but, as its editor says, "its mission has been fulfilled; every promise made in its introductory has been faithfully kept, and it now expires in the heyday of its prosperity, a monument to what can be done by energy and perseverance, respect for the refined and chaste, and as a testimonial to the fact that 'those who go down to the sea in ships' are not slow to appreciate nor niggard in sustaining whatever tends to instruct them."

I COULD not live without thee, dear!

For there would be a fearsome void
Within my heart were thou not here,
My Annie Reid!

As ignorant we sure should be

As are the apes called anthropoid,
Of coming storms, deprived of thee,
My Annie Reid!

—Punch.

THE case of Timothy Mahoney, of the *Ticonderoga*, sentenced by Court-martial to three years confinement at Mare Island for disrespectful language to his superior officer, has attracted some attention in San Francisco, where a petition to the Secretary of the Navy has been prepared asking for his pardon, and stating that "the prisoner is a good sailor and a brave man, and has twice been commended in

General Orders of the Navy Department for gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

A UNITED STATES marine named Terence B. Gilman, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday night, Sept. 10, for attempting an outrageous assault upon Miss Mary McNamara, age twenty-two. She was walking in Hall street at Park avenue, when Gilman knocked her down and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry. Her screams brought assistance and the miscreant was arrested.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Master Charles J. Badger, to the Yantic.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Jaques, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of October.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Commander Chas. L. Huntington, to duty in charge of the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Eaton, to duty on the Experimental Board at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood has been placed on special duty from the 12th of September, with permission to leave the United States.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Boatswain Joseph McDonald, to the Lancaster.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Pendleton, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Pay Director A. H. Gilman, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of October.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, to staff duty on board the Lancaster.

Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin, to the Alert, Asiatic Station.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Nelson McP. Ferber, from the Jamestown, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Wyoming.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from temporary duty on board of the Despatch on the reporting of relief, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, from the command of the Nipiso, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commander Henry B. Seely, from duty in charge of Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to command the Nipiso, European Station, per steamer Arizona of September 27.

Midshipman Frank J. Sprague, from the Minnesota, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Lancaster, and on arrival at Nice, France, to regard himself as detached from that vessel, and granted leave of absence for three months.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Ensign Chas. H. Amsden from the Coast Survey Schooner Ready, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Midshipman Frank M. Bostwick, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey Steamer McArthur.

Pay Director Chas. W. Abbot, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of October, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Sept. 15.—Commander George C. Remy, from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to staff duty on board the Lancaster.

Lieut. C. H. Arnold, from command of the Wyandotte, and ordered to staff duty on board the Lancaster.

Lieut. Wm. H. Webb, from the Passaic, and ordered to command the Wyandotte.

Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, from the Alert, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

Boatswain Patrick Haley, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

Boatswain James Farrell, from the Lackawanna, and to proceed home and await orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry G. Berger, from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Philip Leach, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Wm. Gibson, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from September 19.

To Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from September 15.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon for one month from September 13.

To Captain Wm. E. Fitzhugh, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from September 19.

To Ensign Robert C. Ray, attached to the U. S. steamer Vandalia, for ten days from September 25.

To Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, attached to the Torpedo Station, for two weeks from September 15.

To Surgeon H. M. Wells, attached to the Naval Laboratory, New York, for two weeks from September 14.

To Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from September 20.

To Mate Henry C. Fuller, attached to the receiving ship Colorado, for two weeks from September 15.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Paymaster C. D. Mansfield has been extended until September 30.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Rose to be a Surgeon in the Navy from August 17, 1881, vice Surgeon Matthews, deceased.

DELAY REPORTING.

Chaplain John K. Lewis has been authorized to delay his departure to join the Pensacola until the steamer of the 10th of October.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis to the Coast Survey Steamer Hassler, detached from the Jamestown, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. McCarty to the Jamestown and to continue on duty on board the Coast Survey Steamer Hassler.

MARINE CORPS.

The orders of First Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell to report as member of Board of Investigation are revoked.

Leave granted to Major A. S. Nicholson for two weeks from September 14.

The leave of First Lieutenant Frank Scott has been extended until October 3.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. Orders Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 publish the proceedings, etc., of the courts martial in the cases of Private Joseph Freeman, U. S. Marine Corps, sentenced for leaving post before relieved and drunkenness, to six months confinement at the Marine Barracks, Boston, and loss of pay; John Tobin, seaman, sentenced for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and "using threatening and abusive language towards his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office," to two months confinement in the Cob Dock, New York Navy Yard, and loss of pay; Private Gottlieb Kroulter, U. S. Marine Corps, sentenced for "threatening to assault his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," to six months confinement in the Marine Barracks, Boston, and loss of pay for five months; John F. Smith, landsman, sentenced for attempting to desert to one month's confinement at Cob Dock prison and two months loss of pay; Private Robt. Collins, U. S. Marine Corps, sentenced for desertion for four months imprisonment at Marine Barracks, Boston, with loss of pay. The sentences in all these cases were mitigated by the Secretary.

RELATIVE RANK OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

An officer of the Navy sends us an article criticising the relative rank conferred on the recently appointed civil engineers of the Navy. He says:

The last four on the list rank with lieutenants (whether they are to have six years or not, is more than any fellow can find out without trying it.) Three of these officers have entered the Service since 1877. By looking just a little higher on the same page of the Navy Register it will be seen that four of the assistant naval constructors rank with masters, also that they entered the Service years before these newly appointed civil engineers. It is also notorious that they are much older men than the new appointments, so that the plea of "great age" cannot be entered. Neither could the six year arrangement suggest itself, since all of them obtained their education at their own expense.

In the same way it will be seen that the entire staff and line below the rank of lieutenant are affected.

Now let us look into the future and see how this arrangement is going to work. Some gentlemen have just been examined for appointment as civil engineers. Say that four of the older civil engineers are retired at once and that four new appointments are put in at the bottom of the list to fill it up, those new officers will at once rank Assistant Naval Constructors Mallet, with his nearly ten years' service. Civil Engineer White would then become number four on the list, and would rank as a lieutenant-commander, which would put him above all of the naval constructors except six, and above all of the passed assistant engineers in the Service, many of whom have been in the Service for twenty years.

Again, if the six years is allowed them in their relative rank with the line, Mr. White would rank with a lieutenant-commander, while there are ensigns in the Service that could give him six years; hence: truly "unto him that hath shall be given," etc., or words to that effect.

THE VOYAGE OF THE RODGERS.

The following despatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy Sept. 10:

PETROPAULOVSKI, KAMTSCHATKA, July 24, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department of the arrival of this vessel, at this port, at 7.00 P. M. on July 19, thirty-three days from San Francisco, Cal. The health of the officers and crew is excellent. I found in port the Russian corvette *Strelok*, which had arrived a few days previously from Vladivostok. Her commanding officer, Capt. A. de Livron, informed me that just before sailing he received a telegram from his government directing him to offer me any service within his power, which he has done by offering the use of his men and assisting me to obtain information of the natives north of here. He purposes going as far north as Cape Serdze Camer, and will bring back a mail from there for us. I have succeeded in obtaining 25 reindeer suits, and have taken on board 44 dogs and a native from here as driver. I could obtain very little dried fish for dog food, as the salmon are not yet dried, but hope to get the remainder further north. I shall sail for St. Michaels this morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. BERRY, Lieut. Commanding.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes us with some incidents of the voyage. The day after his arrival Lieut. Berry visited Commander De Livron of the *Strelok*, and the following day the officers of the *Rodgers* were entertained at breakfast by the officers of the *Strelok*, and during the stay they extended the most cordial hospitality. The *Strelok* is a steamer of about 1,400 tons, manned by 20 officers and 150 men. She has a battery of heavy breech-loading guns, and can make twelve knots under full steam. Captain De Livron was expecting the arrival here within a week of the Russian Admiral of the Pacific fleet with three other vessels of war of the imperial Russian navy.

Of the vessel and her officers and crew the correspondent says: "We have been somewhat disappointed in the sailing qualities of the vessel, or rather in the speed she has been able to develop. But she is deeply laden, carrying about a hundred tons more than was anticipated, and is heavily sparred. This causes her to roll considerably, and assists in deadening her headway. Dragging her screw propeller through the water also has a tendency to check her speed, and the sheathing to protect her from the ice has a similar effect. Upon the whole, however, her officers are thoroughly satisfied with her, and consider her one of the finest vessels, if not, indeed, the best that ever entered the Arctic. She showed more speed under steam than was expected, having reached five and a half knots without any assistance from the sails on Wednesday, the 22d. This was a knot better than had been anticipated, and the chief engineer has since said that he hopes to improve upon that record before reaching Petropaulovski. It had been remarked in San Francisco before we left that if there was any weakness in the equipment of the *Rodgers* it was the extreme youthfulness of her officers. But it

has already been demonstrated that the careful training of intelligent minds in a course such as pursued at the United States Naval Academy develops competent officers more rapidly than the mere school of experience can possibly accomplish. We have a splendid crew of men, selected chiefly from volunteers from the regular Navy—young men, accustomed to discipline, well trained in their duties, and full of animal spirits. It is a pleasure to see them at work about the ship, singing the tarry songs of the briny deep as they heave upon the ropes. Some of the men are so full of life that it is impossible to restrain them. They despise the rattlings, but go aloft, hand over hand, by any convenient rope. The other night, while taking in sail during a squall, one of the men had occasion to go from the upper topsail to the lower yard, and instead of going by the rattlings let himself down by a rope, and after completing his task would not even return in the regular way, but went up hand over hand by the same rope. The rolling of the vessel swung him clear out over the angry waves, but he paid no attention to the apparent peril of his position. Not so, however, the officer of the deck. It was too good an opportunity to do some swearing, and he cursed the daring fellow's recklessness roundly. The men do not appear to do such things in a spirit of bravado, but simply with implicit reliance on their powers. It is the unanimous opinion that there never was a finer crew assembled upon any vessel. Strong, young, skilful, good natured, and under thorough discipline, they possess all the qualities to make for themselves a noble record when their skill and daring are called upon. It is a pleasure to see the alacrity with which the orders of the officers are obeyed, and it is also gratifying to see the judgment and skill displayed by these youthful officers, as has already been evinced more than once during the exceedingly severe weather already experienced."

Of the departure from San Francisco he says: "Many ladies and gentlemen went down the bay on our vessel, and a large steambot and several tugs accompanied us as far as it was safe or convenient for the ladies, who attended in great numbers. As we passed the forts in the harbor the Army tug came out to meet us, and steamed for some time alongside, the fine military band of the 4th Artillery playing several appropriate and inspiring selections. On one tug that kept close beside the *Rodgers* in her progress down the bay were Paymaster A. S. Kenny, purchasing officer of the expedition, and Pay Director Caspar Schenck, of San Francisco, with numerous invited guests, who drank to our safe and successful return, waving their glasses and the festive demijohn toward us in the most tantalizing manner, considering that they were enjoying a privilege denied to us, though such deprivation is a self-imposed obligation, to be broken only on high days or holidays or the finding of any of the *Jeannette* party. Several of the yachts of the San Francisco squadron joined the escort, and in the stiff breeze that comes in through the Golden Gate every afternoon sailed merrily around us, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their hats, and shouting words of encouragement whenever they came near us. It was a scene of intense excitement, and it is perhaps unnecessary to say that not a man or officer on board our vessel but felt his bosom swell with pride and satisfaction at the genuine heartiness of the Godspeed tendered us."

LIEUT. GREELY IN LADY FRANKLIN BAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1881.

GEN. HAZEN has received official advice of the safe arrival of the Signal Service expedition under Lieut. Greely at Lady Franklin Bay. The following is the telegram, dated Aug. 15, received by way of St. John, where the *Proteus* returned after a passage of only fifteen days:

"Entered Lady Franklin Bay one month from leaving St. John. Obtained natives' skin clothing and dogs at Godhavn, Rittenbenk, Uppernavik, and Proven. Made most remarkable trip recorded from Uppernavik through middle passage to Cape York in thirty-six hours, and in six days and two hours from Uppernavik to Lady Franklin Bay, though delayed thirty-two hours by fog. Entered Lady Franklin Bay, having meanwhile examined the English depot at Carey Island. Recovered the entire English Arctic mail at Littleton Island. Discovered the transit instrument of the *Pokris* in the quarters at Life-boat Cove; obtained the record at Washington Irving Island; overhauled the English depot at Cape Hawks, and landed the depot material at Carl Ritter Bay. Our vessel never met a pack worthy of the name, and was not stopped by ice until it was inside of Cape Lieber, Lady Franklin Bay, eight miles from our destination, where we were delayed one week, being forced back south of the 80th parallel. Entered Discovery Harbor Aug. 11, where our station is located, Water Course Bay being impracticable for landing. Have killed here three months' rations of musk cattle. The weather is fine. Our building is framed and being covered. Party all well."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. B. asks: "What is the proper method of applying for admission to the Volunteer Soldier's Home at Bath, N. Y.?" Ans.—Make a written application to the Board of Managers of the Home, stating your services, disability, etc., and enclosing your discharge, and if found eligible, you will doubtless receive an order of admission.

J. R. L. asks the address of the officer who was Provost Marshal of King William Co., Virginia, in 1865. Ans.—Maj. F. A. Butts, of the 47th New York, was the officer in question. We are not able to give his address, but publish your inquiry in the hope that some of our correspondents may be able to furnish it.

ALPWA asks: 1. If 30 years of age would be too old for a person to enter the Signal Service. 2. About in what time a person of ordinary intelligence could learn telegraphing to meet the requirements of the Signal Service. 3. What would a complete outfit of telegraph instruments, battery, etc., cost, that would answer the purpose for practice, and where could they be procured? Ans.—1. 30 years of age would not be too old. 2. Men are required to receive 15 and send 20 words per minute in telegraphy. The average length of time for attaining this standard is five or six months. 3. L. G. Tillotson and Co., 8 Dey St., New York City, have a variety of outfits. It would be best to send for a circular.

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ity. Part Method on the Piano. Apply for Catalogue.

CIGARS BY MAIL. See advt of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The report of the West Point Academic Board reached the War Department on Saturday last, after a long delay. The contents of the report will not be made known until Secretary Lincoln returns. In the meantime it will be put in the hands of the Public Printer. There has been considerable discussion among Army officials relative to the delay in the preparation of this report. What the difficulty has been is not definitely known, but it is believed that there were considerable differences of opinion between the members of the Board on some points, which had to be reconciled before a report could be made.

Col. H. C. CORBIN was the busiest man in the War Department during the past week. Yorktown matters took a boom on Monday, and continued to pour in on the Colonel until Thursday evening. Members of the different Yorktown Centennial committees from all over the country calling on him. After Oct. 1st Col. Corbin's office will be on the grounds at Yorktown. The Secretary of War has been constrained to reluctantly decide that the expense of the movement of the Battery F, 4th Artillery, from Washington Territory to Yorktown is too great to justify ordering it East.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 1411 G St., Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.

Postage within the United States prepaid.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

THE death of another commander of the Army of the Potomac is a reminder that the great historic personages of the civil war are rapidly passing from the stage of the world. It is an expressive tribute to the character of Ambrose E. Burnside that, with all his mishaps and shortcomings as a soldier, he never lost a jot in the good-will of his countrymen. And whatever those military faults and shortcomings, a truer, knightlier, homelier, and more patriotic heart never beat beneath the uniform of blue. There was a certain element of the Quixotic in his character, which made some of his most serious quests as a soldier or a statesman the subject of ridicule among hard-headed, cool, and unimaginative men. But the perfect good faith, the union of dignity and modesty, the manliness and the frankness of Burnside were apparent in every act of his life, and the crown of generosity and courtesy was on all of them.

And in reference to his chequered career as a soldier, in which, perhaps, the shadows covered an area disproportionate to the lights, it must be remembered that he never sought the highest of the places thrust upon him. Unlike Hooker, he did not consider himself the best soldier in the Army of the Potomac, nor the one to whom the command rightfully belonged. When, on that stormy November night in 1862, Gen. Buckingham rode up to McClellan's tent, at Rectortown, and McClellan, glancing over the dispatch he brought, passed it to the officer who chanced to be with him there, quietly saying, "Well, Burnside, you are to command the Army," it was Burnside who was the more shocked of the two. "I told Gen. Buckingham," he afterwards testified, "that I did not want the command—that I was not competent to command such a large army as this. I had said the same over and over again to the President and Secretary of War." It seems to us clear that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton must shoulder the responsibility of putting the modest and magnanimous Burnside, against his will, in a place too big for him. Yet who, at that time, seemed better fitted to succeed Gen. McClellan, when it was once determined that the latter should be displaced? A West Point officer, Gen. Burnside had distinguished himself by efficiency at Bull Run, and again as the successful commander of the expedition to North Carolina. He was in full sympathy with McClellan, like him was still young and vigorous, and like him had risen rapidly. His deprecation was put aside with a smile—but Burnside was right in what he said of himself; and indeed his slowness at Antietam might have caused him to somewhat

doubt whether his education had been completed as a corps commander.

His first move on taking command of the Army showed a total failure to appreciate what was needful to be done. At that time McClellan was in the midst of an offensive movement against Lee. It seemed as if, really alarmed, at length, at the danger of his displacement from command, he had determined to satisfy the urgency of the Washington authorities for a forward movement. He had crossed the Potomac, had put his army at Warrenton, and was threatening by an advance towards Gordonsville to interpose between the two separated portions of Lee's army. This, with straight forward dash, could have been done. Whether Gen. McClellan would have done it with adequate dash is a question of mere speculation; and Mr. Stanton thought he wouldn't do it at all. But Gen. Burnside's obvious move was to drive ahead on that line, taking advantage of McClellan's strategic plan, and adding to it that impetuosity which his predecessor was supposed to lack. Instead of doing what Meade did when called to succeed Hooker, Burnside halted ten days, and then changed his base to Fredericksburg—thus actually turning away from the enemy. The only possible explanation of this course must be that Burnside, like all other people at that day, was wholly bent on getting to Richmond. Had he been a soldier of the first order, he would have seen that Lee's army was the shield of Richmond; that this army was the rough shell around Richmond which must first be hammered, or the kernel could not be got at, and which, when once broken, would let the kernel fall out of itself. Then he made sundry changes, such as the arrangement of the six corps into three Grand Divisions—an arrangement which did not outlast Gen. Burnside's own career at the head of the Army. Such things showed that he felt the need of doing something, but did not feel equal to taking the Army and at once fighting a decisive battle with it.

Taking together his change of base and route and his delay, Burnside, when he reached Fredericksburg, found Lee in force to confront him. He had made another mistake, due to the novelty of his new position, in directing Sumner, who had arrived in the advance, not to cross the river, and take the town and the heights, as he might then easily have done. Sumner had asked if he should do this, but Burnside replied that he did not think it advisable to occupy Fredericksburg until his communications were established. When to this is added the failure of the Washington authorities to have pontoons ready for him, it was clear that the Union Army was heavily handicapped at the start. Yet the passage of the river at Fredericksburg was obviously easy of accomplishment, since the river and enough of the plain beyond for the deployment of the Army were dominated by the Stafford Heights on the north side, where the Union artillery was planted. And this possibility, coupled with the apparent suspicion of Lee that the real attack would be on one of his flanks, lured Gen. Burnside to a direct attack.

There is little need to tell what came of this dash of the Army against the heights of Fredericksburg. But it may be said that the terrible slaughter thus resulting, as being the first of the kind in the war, excited a degree of horror which some later assaults, equally hopeless, failed to elicit. The real criticism in this case is, not simply to be based on the number of lives lost, but on the fact that Gen. Burnside had never been restricted to this choice of a battle-field. Here, too, as elsewhere, he had shown that trait of persistence which the Army of the Potomac needed in its leader; but this was combined unluckily with a facility for being badgered, by opposition, from clear-sighted equanimity, which made pertinacity a dangerous quality.

It was a proof of the modesty, loyalty, and unselfish patriotism of Gen. Burnside that, after being removed from this high command, he fought bravely and acceptably as a corps commander through the rest of the war. His zeal and his readiness to put in his troops were never doubted, and he always gave to his superior officers unhesitating support. The wretched affair known as the mine assault, at Petersburg, gave another severe shock to the soldiery of Gen. Burnside; but here it is only fair to say that as his superiors would have reaped the chief glory of success, had it succeeded, so they must take their share of the blame of its failure.

Our reflections have naturally turned only on Gen. Burnside's career as a soldier. But the esteem in which he was held as a man is shown by his career after the war, when he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and then Senator. In the little State he was idolized; and, indeed, his urbanity, his handsome presence, his readiness to serve, his industry in all his work, made his civil career most honorable and acceptable. Now, at last, the Senator and soldier rests from his labors.

Never has the Republic been served in council or in camp by a more patriotic son.

SHOOTING AT GUTEAU.

It is not a pleasant task to record that one of the guard of regular soldiers intrusted with the safe-keeping of the assassin Guiteau, has so far forgotten his duty as to endeavor to kill the prisoner. Such a breach of discipline, and such disobedience of orders, had it been committed by an ordinary constable, or by a militiaman, would have been mortifying enough. It may be judged, therefore, how humiliating the case is when it is that of a non-commissioned officer in the regular service. It is to be hoped that the chagrin which attaches to the transaction, especially after the public declarations of the General of the Army that the troops could be relied on to hold the assassin against lynchers, in order that he might be condemned and punished by the law, will be lightened somewhat by discovering that this sergeant was not in his right mind when he committed so flagrant a breach of trust.

The facts briefly seem to be as follows, as ascertained by a representative of the JOURNAL who visited the jail: On Sunday evening last Capt. McGilvray, of Battery B, 2d Artillery, arrived with his command to relieve the command of Capt. and Bvt. Major Graves, who had had a day's tour of duty at the Washington jail, in which the assassin of the President is confined. The relieving guard arrived in three wagons, in the first of which were Capt. McGilvray, Lieut. Richmond, Sergt. Mason, and Private Condon. Upon arriving at the jail, Sergt. Mason leaped from the wagon and walked directly to the main entrance of the jail, watched closely, a moment, the cell window of Guiteau, raised his rifle to his shoulder and fired. The ball entered the centre pane of the outside window, making a hole about half an inch in diameter, and, crossing a corridor of perhaps ten feet, passed through the bars, grazing the cell window-sill; then, striking the south corner wall almost in the corner, it went through Guiteau's coat, which was hanging against the wall, and, striking a photograph, glanced off; then, passing along the wall, about half an inch from it, the ball struck the east wall and dropped to the floor.

Sergt. Mason was at once put under arrest and taken to the Arsenal, where he has been in confinement ever since. Guiteau is said to have made several statements relative to his position at the time the shot was fired, first stating that he was lounging on his couch, and subsequently that he was standing and looking out of the window at the officers.

Captain McGilvray gives this account: "As we halted in front of the jail I dismounted from the wagon and passed rapidly to the rear of it to get a few articles that I had brought up for us during the night. As I turned away from the wagon with my basket in my hand I was somewhat startled by the report of a rifle. As I had not yet relieved Major Graves, whose sentinels were still around the jail building, I at first thought that the shot had been fired by one of his men. As I stepped forward I saw a man standing just in front of the window that looks up to the window of Guiteau's cell holding his piece presented, evidently having just fired it. Still under the impression that it was one of Major Graves' men, I walked rapidly forward, and as I approached him I was amazed to see that it was Sergeant Mason of my company, my first sergeant. He was very much excited and said, 'I fired the shot, Captain, and I intended to kill the scoundrel. I did not enlist to guard an assassin.' I took his arms from him and placed a sentinel over him. When the guard was relieved I placed Sergeant Mason in Major Graves' hands and requested him to take him back to the arsenal and turn him over to the commanding officer with a report of the occurrence.

"Upon examination I found that the shot had gone through the window opposite Guiteau's cell and into the cell window. As Guiteau was leaning in the window watching the arrival of the relief guard the ball could not have missed him more than three or four inches at furthest. The bullet struck the south wall of the cell, four feet six inches from the floor, and then glanced off, striking the east wall at nearly the same distance from the floor and then it fell to the floor. The window of Guiteau's cell would hardly be visible to any one unacquainted with the plan of the building. Sergeant Mason had been on duty at the jail and knew the exact position of these windows."

Mason, upon being questioned, said that before leaving the Arsenal he had loaded his gun with a forty-five calibre ball for the purpose of killing Guiteau. He said he had been thinking about doing it for several days, and he had concluded to kill the assassin. The officers and comrades of Mason say he has had the reputation of being a good soldier, and that he is not a drinking man. Some of his comrades attempt to excuse his act on the ground that of late he has been sick with fever and ague, and has been taking a good deal of medicine, which may have affected his mind. Mason has been in the Army a large part of the last nineteen years. He is a native of Virginia. Though five of his brothers served in the Confederate army, he joined the Union

Army during the war. He is 38 years of age, muscular and nearly six feet tall. As for Guiteau, he was found by the warden to be terrified, and he asked if these men meant to murder him—regarding murder as a horrible crime.

Gen. Sherman, speaking of Sergeant Mason's attempt, said: "The law will follow its course in Sergeant John Mason's case, precisely as if he had fired upon an unoffending citizen. If, upon investigation, it is shown that there has been some talk among the soldiers detailed to guard the prisoner in regard to which one of them should be chosen to shoot at him, Mason will not be the only one arraigned before a court-martial. Had the shooting been done by some insane ruffian who knows no other law than that of Judge Lynch, there might have been some excuse for it; but emanating as it did from the rank and file of the United States Army, I think it deserves the severest punishment."

There has been more or less discussion as to whether the civil or military courts would try Mason. The fact that a court-martial has been appointed to meet at Washington, as noted under our heading of "2d Artillery," has misled the daily papers. This court-martial had been called for routine business, and was ordered before Mason committed his offence. Besides a court to try Mason would manifestly have to be constituted somewhat differently. Gen. Hancock has received the charges against Sergeant Mason. There are two, as follows:

1. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.
2. Attempting to shoot a prisoner without orders from a superior officer.

Doubtless a General Court Martial will be organized for Mason's trial next week under the 82d Article of War.

We repeat that the violation of duty by Sergeant Mason is one for which there is no excuse. He detested Guiteau; but he had no monopoly of detestation, for every right-minded citizen feels the same sentiments. But he has succeeded in inflicting a severe blow on the honored reputation of the Army for being a body that could be trusted to execute the laws, no matter what were the swayings of popular passion around it.

CAPT. K. R. BREESE, U. S. N.

A DISTINGUISHED and much loved officer of the United States Navy, Captain K. Randolph Breese, died at Boston, Mass., on Tuesday last, September 13, after a long illness. The deceased officer was in his 50th year. He was a native of Philadelphia, received his appointment as midshipman November 6, 1846, and in February, 1847, was ordered to the *Saratoga*, Commander Farragut, in which he served on the Mexican coast during the war. The *Saratoga* going out of commission he was in 1848 ordered to the *St. Mary's*, and on her arrival at Rio de Janeiro was ordered to the *Brandycine*, with which he remained until December, 1850. In February, 1851, he joined the frigate *St. Lawrence*, then loading at New York with articles for the International World's Fair at London. On the return of the *St. Lawrence*, in September, 1851, he reported to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he remained until June, 1852, when he received a warrant as passed midshipman, being ordered to Commodore Perry's flagship, the *Mississippi*, and accompanied it throughout the memorable expedition to Japan. Soon after the return of the *Mississippi* in June, 1855, he was ordered on coasts survey duty, and was engaged in that work until August, 1858, when he was ordered to the *Preble*, on the Paraguay expedition, and served in that expedition and afterwards on the Mosquito coast until invalided home by Isthmus fever in 1859. In August, 1860, he joined the *San Jacinto*, on which he served until December, 1861. During the cruise upwards of 1,500 slaves were captured off the coast of Africa, and Slidell and Mason were taken from the *Trent*.

He was next put in command of the Third Division of Captain Porter's mortar flotilla, and in 1862 participated in the attacks on New Orleans and Vicksburg, for which services he was soon afterwards recommended for promotion. In July, 1863, he was promoted to Lieutenant Commander, and in the following October joined Admiral Porter, having been appointed to the command of his flagship, the *Black Hawk*. He served in the Mississippi squadron during Admiral Porter's command, was present at all the important operations on the Mississippi River, and in 1863 took part in the Red River expedition, at the close of which he was recommended for promotion to the grade of Commander. As Fleet Captain he commanded the sailors and marines in the assault on Fort Fisher, on which occasion he was recommended for immediate promotion by Ad-

miral Porter, who commended him as a clever and gallant officer. From August, 1865, until September, 1866, he served at the Naval Academy as Admiral Porter's assistant. In June, 1867, he was appointed Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard. In June, 1870, he was ordered to the command of the *Plymouth*, in the European Squadron. In December, 1872, he was ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and in June, 1873, was appointed Commandant of the Midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He was promoted to be Captain August 9, 1874, and in the following November, at his own request, he was detached from the Naval Academy. In June, 1875, Captain Breese was appointed to the command of the Torpedo Station at Newport, and rendered eminent service in the advancement of this now most important branch of warfare. He subsequently commanded the *Pensacola*, and afterwards was on special duty in the harbor of Philadelphia.

Chaplain Breese married a daughter of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who, with several children, survive him. His mother and three brothers and a sister also survive him. The deceased officer comes of a historic family. His mother was a daughter of the late Richard K. Randolph, a nephew of President Harrison. Captain Breese's father was Thomas Breese, a popular officer of the Navy, who began his career as an aide to Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, where he distinguished himself. Captain Breese's paternal grandfather was Major John Breese, of the 54th regiment of British troops, stationed in New York during the Revolutionary War. The Breese family were for several generations officers of the British army.

The following order was issued by Captain Luce:

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14, 1881.

At half-past twelve P. M., the 15th inst., all the naval officers on duty at this station will meet at the Hotel Aquidneck to attend the funeral of the late Captain K. R. Breese, United States Navy, uniform undress for official visits. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church at one P. M. All officers not on duty are respectfully invited to attend at the above time and place.

S. B. LUCE, Captain.

The services took place in accordance with this order. A large throng was present, including, besides the civilians, officers and sailors from the training squadron, the torpedo station, Fort Adams, and the revenue cutter, and visiting Army and Navy officers, including Admirals Case and Worden. Ex-Governor Curtin, whose daughter is the widow of the dead officer, and his family, were among the mourners. The pall bearers were Capts. Luce, Chandler, Johnson, and Selfridge, and Pay Director Looker, of the Navy, and Regt. Adjt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Artillery. The services were conducted by the Rev. George J. Magill.

CUSTER BATTLE-FIELD MONUMENT.

LIEUT. CHARLES F. ROE, Adjutant 2d Cavalry, has reported the completion of the work of erecting on the Custer battle-field the monument which was sent last year to Fort Custer by order of the Secretary of War. The monument is in form of a low obelisk, in two blocks resting upon a step, all of granite. It is in three pieces, weighing respectively 10,000, 13,000, and 14,000 pounds. They were, during the winter, placed on a wooden drag or sled, one at a time, and hauled to the battle-field, crossing the Little Big Horn three times on the ice. Twelve mules were harnessed to each runner of the drag or sled—making twenty-four mules—four abreast. They moved the weight without much difficulty, and Lieut. Roe having prepared a crane of ash timber, cut on the banks of the Little Big Horn River, properly rigged and stayed, he, with the aid of Troop C, 2d Cavalry, commanded by 2d Lieut. Fuller, detailed for the purpose, erected the monument upon a masonry foundation previously prepared.

Ten feet from the foot of the monument, and surrounding it on all four sides, a trench was dug, into which were gathered all the remains of those who fell in that fight, including those who were with Reno, and for this purpose the vicinity was thoroughly scouted, and all were brought together and securely and deeply buried at the foot of the monument, except the remains of Lieut. Crittenden, whose grave was not disturbed, and over whom was erected a monument sent for that purpose by his father—that being the understood wish of Gen. Crittenden.

The Custer monument is six feet square at the base and eleven feet high, and, being raised on a mound, its top stands fourteen feet above the top of the hill. Its centre is within six feet of the spot upon which were found Gen. Custer's remains.

It bears the following inscription, to which are added the names of all who fell in Custer's fight:

"In Memory of Officers and Soldiers who Fell near this Place, Fighting with the 7th United States Cavalry against Sioux Indians, on the 25th and 26th of June, A. D. 1876."

THE *Washington Star* says: "The patriotism of his ancestors was inherent in the character of Commodore Edes. His two grandfathers, Benjamin Edes, of Baltimore, and Robert Cary Long, of the same, served in the famous defence of the town against the British, Sept. 12, 1814—the first a captain at North Point, the other a volunteer at Fort M'Henry. In person Com. Edes was comely, in heart tender and loving, in mind intelligent and wise, rather than brilliant. In character he was a lover of discipline and order, and by nature cautious, and obedient to known law. He married in 1875 a daughter of Arthur Fletcher, Esq., and niece of Admiral Poor, U. S. N. A loving and faultless husband and father, he had too large a stake in life not greatly to desire its continuance. The mother of Com. Edes, Mrs. E. Cary Long, is not unknown in the literary circles of Washington. The investigation of the disaster, however it may result, from the natural instinct to shift responsibility from the living to the dead, can do nothing to shake the faith of Com. Edes's friends that his part was well and faithfully done."

THE pioneers of the early days of California had their annual dinner at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., Sept. 9th, Gen. H. G. Gibson, Major 3d Artillery, presiding. Rear Admiral George F. Emmons, United States Navy, the oldest Californian of them all, being a '49er, was expected, but was not able to attend.

THE Public Printer informs the War Department that the regular edition of the Revised Edition of Army Regulations has been stereotyped, and is about to be run through the press, and promises that the entire edition will be ready for distribution by the 10th of October. About 10,000 copies of this edition, which embraces the regulations of the Army, the military laws, and such sections of the Revised Statutes as pertain to the Army will be printed. It is regarded by Army officials as one of the most complete volumes ever prepared for the use of the Army. Another edition of this work, in a condensed form, called the pocket edition, will be printed. It is the intention of the War Department to distribute a half-dozen copies each to the Asst. Adjutant General of every State, and about the same number of the pocket edition, also one copy to every sergeant in the Army.

THE recent veteran reunion held at Bloomington, Ill., was a very successful event and largely attended. Gen. Grant was present, Sept. 7, and received an ovation on his arrival. He made a speech, Sept. 8, in the course of which he said: "I hope these annual meetings will continue to take place. I see no indications of animosity at these meetings toward those who fought on the other side. We would rather invite them to join with us in honoring the flag of our common country. It can be said of the veteran that he would not ask anything of his Government that he would deny to any citizen, except his pension, and he expects that it be given to Union soldiers only. I thank you for this ovation, and would be glad to say more to you if I could make you hear."

SINCLAIR'S Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, on its march to Yorktown, following as near as may be the route taken by Washington's forces on their march outward in 1781. The battery will go by easy stages, so as to have ample exercise on the journey, in the way of pitching camps and other essential military exercises. The officers with the battery are Capt. Sinclair, and Lieuts. Kobbé, Potts, and Satterlee. Pennington's Light Battery, A, of the 3d Artillery, will commence its march next Tuesday (Sept. 20) from Washington for Yorktown, and it is expected that all the troops (mounted and foot) will be comfortably settled in camp by the 8th or 10th of October.

THE Geographical Congress is now in session at Venice, Europe. Captain George M. Wheeler, corps of Engineers, and Commodore Charles H. Baldwin are present as representatives of the War and Navy Departments. Judges Field and Daly, the latter President of the American Geographical Society, are also present.

Two hundred candidates received permission from the Secretary of War to present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, on the 15th September, 1881, for examination for appointment as Cadet Engineers. About ten candidates from Washington received permission to appear. The examination for cadet midshipmen commences Sept. 21.

THE following officers have been designated by the commanding officers of regiments for detail on general recruiting service up to September 14: Capt. William H. McLaughlin, 18th Infantry; Lieut. Henry Seton,

4th Infantry; Capt. Charles L. Davis, 10th Infantry; Lieut. William H. McMiner, 8th Infantry.

THE Newport correspondent of the *New York Herald* says "It is probable that one company of the 1st United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, in this harbor, will be allowed to attend the Yorktown celebration." It is probable that not one company alone but several will be ordered on this service, taken not only from Fort Adams but from other forts under Gen. Hancock's command.

Light Battery C, of the 3d United States Artillery, started on its march to Yorktown on Thursday, Sept. 15th, going by way of Pennsylvania, Baltimore, and District of Columbia. Pennington's Light Battery A, of the 2d United States Artillery, will take up the route from Washington Barracks in the course of a few days, and the foot troops, yet to be designated, will go later, likely by sea.

In regard to the Yorktown celebration, Secretary Lincoln has written to a gentleman in Chicago, in response to an inquiry concerning an announcement in some quarters, as to the manner in which certain religious exercises were to be held at Yorktown on Sunday, Oct. 16th, that there appears to exist in the public mind some confusion on the subject of the Yorktown centennial celebration. After reciting the acts of Congress under which the Yorktown Centennial Congressional Commission exists, he says:

You will observe that the War Department has no funds at its disposal for any purpose except for the erection of the monument, and therefore has no official connection with the celebration. The department, however, has given such aid as it could to the Congressional commission, especially through the personal services of officers of the Army, to further the objects of their organization. Among other officers of the Army who are acting in aid of the commission is Col. H. C. Corbin, whom the commission designates as its master of ceremonies. The religious ceremonies mentioned by you, to be held on Oct. 16, have not been arranged by the Congressional commission, and are not included in its programme.

There is existing, by what authority I do not know, an organization called the "Yorktown Centennial Association," of which the Hon. John E. Goode is chairman and Col. J. E. Peyton is general manager. I have seen, in an informal way, the programme of exercises purporting to be prepared under the direction of the Yorktown Centennial Association, which would occupy about two weeks in its completion. I know very little about the Yorktown Centennial Association. It seems to be a voluntary association, the active worker being Col. Peyton. It has no connection that I am aware of with the Congressional commission. It certainly has had no appropriation from Congress, and has asked for no aid of any character from the War Department. If the religious exercises mentioned in the newspaper slips have been arranged for as stated therein, it is probable that they are a part of some programme of the Yorktown Centennial Association.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt from General Willcox's headquarters, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, of the *Phoenix Herald* extra of Sunday and Monday, September 4th and 5th, giving an account of the Indian outbreak in Arizona, and the reported massacre of General Carr. The accounts are substantially the same as those already given in last week's JOURNAL.

SECRETARY LINCOLN paid a brief visit to General Hancock at Governor's Island last Tuesday, and held an informal reception at the General's house.

SENATOR CAMERON is reported as having expressed himself to a reporter of the *New York Herald* in favor of the Government giving up Governor's Island, so as to permit it to be made into a public park, which idea seems to have emanated from the *Herald*. The article referring to the interview says: "Governor's Island is of no value to the United States as a defence of the harbor of New York. The true defence of New York must be found elsewhere, either at Fort Hamilton or below. Governor's Island is a beautiful piece of ground surrounded by water, in the centre of a dense population, with Brooklyn upon one side and the poorest parts of New York upon the other. It is occupied by a Major-General and staff and a few soldiers. Now, we can take care of the Major-General and his staff and his soldiers elsewhere—at Long Branch, or Coney Island, or Spuyten Duyvil, or at twenty other places. We can give them headquarters and flags and music and guns and all the paraphernalia for ceremonies and dress parades. But Governor's Island, especially with our system of quick communication by elevated railways, could be made a beautiful park, especially in the summer time. There could be a race-course, music, and other forms of amusement. In warm, enervating summer evenings, which fall with such pitiless rigor upon the large masses of poor people who swarm in the narrow, unhealthy purlieus of our lower section, Governor's Island would be a boon. We could have the

Battery ferryboats plying every minute or two across the narrow stretch of water, and within easy reach of the poorest a park as beautiful as the Park Monceau. The possession of the island would be of every advantage to New York and Brooklyn. It would be no sacrifice on the part of the Government."

Is not this too much in the spirit of the one who coveted Naboth's vineyard? With Coney Island, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Sheepshead, Jerome Park, and other summer resorts within easy reach, cannot overgrown New York leave to the Army its little breathing spot off the Battery? With an English company of capitalists waiting to turn the whole of Long Island into a pleasure resort for New Yorkers, why sacrifice a public fortification, a place of historic interest and national reminiscences, transforming it into a lager-bier garden and a race-course? And if Governor's Island were thus appropriated, what would save the other posts in New York harbor? Bedloe's Island is handy, and would be a nice place for summer night festivals; Ellis Island might do for a billiard hall on a large scale; David's Island would make a good skittle and ten-pin alley, and an elevated railroad would bring it within easy access.

WE give this week in the JOURNAL an extended account of the annual autumn meeting at Creedmoor. Although this year there were no teams present from the Military Divisions, and although the New York State authorities, with most unwise and even censurable indifference, failed to give to the meeting their customary support, yet, thanks to private liberality in providing prizes, and to the enthusiasm of the riflemen of the country, regulars, militia and the rifle clubs, the meeting was extraordinarily successful.

We learn from high authority that, in a pecuniary point of view, the results were especially gratifying to the Directors, who took risks in order to carry out their customary programme, and found that they had not reckoned without the host. As to the shooting, that of the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., exceeded anything ever done by a team of twelve men at 200 and 500 yards. The shooting of the United States Engineers, who won the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cup for the year, beat the great shooting of the Watertown team last year by thirteen points. These are specimens of the team shooting; and the individual shooting was, as an average, unprecedented.

We cannot do better than adopt the words of General Hancock regarding the good influence of Creedmoor, in his remarks made on Wednesday: "Under the stimulus excited by these competitions, year by year, the standard of skill has been raised until now it would seem that no better shooting is possible to be made with the soldier's weapon than you have shown to-day in these matches. I do not hesitate to say that I regard these matches, and in fact rifle contests of all descriptions, as of great military value. The difficulties you have had to encounter in coming here this year I understand are greater than has previously been the case. It is a matter of congratulation that so many have been willing to make the personal sacrifices required."

Next year we hope the national and the New York State authorities will resume their support of the annual meeting, as usual, and then still greater success may be anticipated.

THE first 11-inch breech-loading rifle, converted from a 15 inch smooth-bore Rodman, has arrived at Sandy Hook from the South Boston Foundry, and will be mounted as soon as possible and tested. It will be fired with about 120 lbs. powder and 550 lb. shot.

MRS. SUSAN MAY BONAPARTE, widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 85 Park Ave., Baltimore. She had been in failing health for 12 months. At her bedside were present her two sons, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles Joseph Bonaparte. She was 69 years of age, having been born in 1812. The immediate cause of her death was paralysis. She was the daughter of Benjamin Williams, one of the prominent early merchants of Baltimore.

THE *Albany Argus* says of Union College, N. Y.: "The faculty will have two valuable additions this year. Prof. Sidney Ashmore, will conduct the department of Latin, and Assistant Engineer Ira H. Hollis, U. S. Navy, the department of mechanical engineering."

COL. R. WILLIAMS, A. D. C., on verbal leave from Commanding General Dept. of the Platte, registered at Hdqrs. M. D., Mo., last week.

The sick leave of Major Asa Bird Gardner is extended one month.

Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf., will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany recruits to the Dept. of the Platte.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. General, is appointed Special Inspector on public property for which Capt. H. W. Wessells, 3d Cavalry, is responsible.

(From the San Francisco News Letter.)

THE SONG OF THE APACHE.

[In view of the recent Indian troubles, the following free translation may not be out of place. Most of our readers will readily recognize the hand of Messrs. G. Ibert and Sullivan (whose assistance we have obtained at vast expense) in the following verses:]

I'm the Terror-of-the-Mountain and the Horror-of-the-Plain!
I'm the Painter-of-Dead-Men's-Bones, the Burrower-of-Brain,
The Dainty-Dusky-Darling of our "set."

CHORUS OF BRAVES.

We're the Hair-Scrapers, the Corps-Drapers,
The Devils-of-the-Pyre and the-Torch!
When the blood flows fast and free, we dearly love to see
The paleface wriggle, giggle, squeal, and scorch.

I'm the Holy-Haunter-Hideous-Hunter-Hell-bound-Hated-Hound!
I'm a Killer-When-Not-Run-to-Earth, but when
I am fairly, surely, squarely (and that's rarely) run to ground,
I am always the most innocent of men.

CHORUS OF BRAVES.

O we're daisies, though our praises
In the poet's verse are hardly ever sung;
We know what we're about and we're going to fight it out,
Though every warrior's windpipe should be wrung.

I'm the Gory-Ghost-of-Gollina, I'm the Gallowa-Guest-Galore,
I'm the Busted-Blowing-Bellows-without-a-Hall!
I've an album filled with Top-knots, and I count them by the score—
I'm the Very-Vicious-Vagrant of the Vale.

CHORUS OF BRAVES.

When we catch 'em, when we snatch 'em,
Rely upon it matters are made hot!
When with bayonet they stab us, and most violently jab us,
They say that we're assassins—which we're not.

But in future I'm the Voter-that-will-Ear'y-Vote-and-Of, I
Intend to give the p. lild ooga a score;
And I guess I'll get an office that's a snap well-paid and soft,
And I'll give my braves their fill of Yankee hair.

CHORUS OF BRAVES.

They would cheat us, they would us "beat" us,
But we've got them where the hair is very short,
And we look upon their rifles as very all y trifles,
For they don't know how to use them as they ought.

T. A. H.

In reference to a recent paragraph on the death of Gen. Gregg, Col. Theodore Lyman, formerly of Gen. Meade's staff, writes us: "Gen. Gregg could not have led an assault on Fort Damnation April 25, 1866. The fort did not exist at that time, nor was there any fight at that time. It may have been April 2, 1865." The engagement of the 2d April should have been the one referred to. The correction in the current item of news was made by us, but omitted by an oversight.

We return thanks to Lieutenant Hugh T. Reed, 2d U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois, for a copy of the Cadet Regulations (1881) of that Institution.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office in Washington during the week ending Sept. 15, 1881: 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., at 1213 O street, N. W., on sick leave; 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., at Ebbitt House, conducting insane soldier to Asylum from New Mexico; 2d Lieut. J. W. Benfit, 5th Art., at 1717 I street, on leave; Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, 5th Art., Baltimore, on four months' leave.

MAJOR JAMES McMILLAN, 2d Art., on sick leave, who has been spending the summer at Conesus Centre, N. Y., together with his family, returned to his old home on 28th street, Washington, on Thursday of this week.

ASST. ADJT.-GEN. THOS. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., ordered to Washington for consultation with the Adjt.-General, is stopping with his family at the Ebbitt House.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending Sept. 15, 1881: Army—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A. Navy—Lieut. Geo. E. Ide, Commander F. V. McNair; Passed Asst. Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks; Lieut. T. H. Stevens; Capt. Jos. Fyffe; Lieut. John H. C. Coffin; Ensigns Wm. T. Cutler and Frederick B. Vinton; Cadet Engineer R. Gatewood; Captains Horatio B. Lowry and R. S. Collum, Marine Corps.

FIRST Lieutenant John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, was one of the officers selected by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan some months since to make investigations into the habits, etc., of the Indians living within or contiguous to the Military Division of Missouri. The district assigned to Lieut. Bourke was the southern half of the division, the northern portion being allotted to Capt. W. P. Clarke, of the 2d Cavalry. Lieut. Bourke has penetrated into a country never before traversed by a white man, and has written Gen. Sheridan a long letter, which contains a graphic account of a curious and horrible religious ceremony among the Moquis, of Northeastern Arizona—the snake dance. One hundred snakes were used, half of which were rattlesnakes. They were carried by a long file of naked men in the month as well as in the hands. Some of the rattlesnakes were so large, over six feet, that the dancer could not grasp the whole diameter in his mouth, as the procession filed. The snakes were finally carried off by the handfuls by a number of fleet young men who set them at liberty and then came back at a full run, dashed through the crowd and on to one of the estafes, where, as Lieut. Bourke was told, they had to swallow a potion to induce copious vomiting, and to undergo other treatment to neutralize any bites they might have received.

DR. JOHN B. GOING, Veterinary Surgeon, 8th U. S. Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, who has been visiting New York on a four months' leave of absence, has been suffering from malarial fever since his arrival, and the prospect of immediate recovery without further change of air being very far from reassuring, the doctor left his sick bed on Monday last, and sailed on the *State of Texas* for Galveston, hoping the sea voyage might restore him to health. His term of leave had not much more than half expired.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were registered in New York this week: Gen. W. F. Sherman, U. S. A.; Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. C.; Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Art.; Med. Director H. O. Mayo, U. S. N.; Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, U. S. N.; Commodore A. C. Rhind, U. S. N.; Capt. J. L. Davis, U. S. N.; Capt. R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Dept. U. S. A.; Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Chief Medical Purveyor, J. H. Baxter, U. S. A.; Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N. Surgeon G. W. Woods, U. S. N.

ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., has returned to his residence 1019 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.

THE improvement in the President's condition has given the cabinet a chance for a little recreation. Secretary Hunt has gone to the White Mountains with Mrs. Hunt, Secretaries Windom and James and party. Secretary Lincoln, it is understood, will remain at Long Branch for the present, having rented a cottage near the President's.

FOLLOWING is the address of Gen. Sherman in the cemetery at Shrewsbury, Mass., on Thursday, beside the grave of Gen. Artemas Ward, who commanded the Continental Army before the appointment of Gen. Washington, in June, 1775:

"Friends, it is to me a pleasant duty, finding myself so near the tomb of Gen. Ward, to come to the shrine made sacred by the sacrifice of his pure life to his infant country. When he laid down that life and his neighbors buried him beneath that stone, all of us found ourselves committed to a higher power to make good the sacrifice he had made to perpetuate the principles for which he died, and the question now for us is—have we fulfilled that duty? The question will be for these children who have gathered here this morning, will they perpetuate to their children and for all time to come what he began in 1775—on this very spot here in Shrewsbury. Our country then was small; we were then English, but we got tired of old England's Government. Gen. Ward died very properly. The time had come when the United States intended to set up for themselves and keep house, and from that day to this we have kept house; we have governed ourselves, and will be for future generations to say whether we have done it well or ill. Since the day when Artemas Ward was a boy here the United States has been born and has gone on to attain its manhood. We have had our measles and whooping cough, and we are all cured now. I think then Gen. Ward—to me of course, a predecessor, to you a father, grandfather, or great-grandfather—was one of those who tell us what a man should be—not only a good father and good neighbor and good friend, but a man prepared at any moment to give his life for his country. Our duties are the same—simple, plain, manly—and, if we are true to ourselves, most undoubtedly this people will fulfill the dream of him, when a boy, and when a young man he first drew his sword down at Boston. I have come from a distance, others will come after me to this shrine to show their patriotism, and you, his neighbors, should consider yourselves highly favored. You are a privileged class, and I hope you appreciate that privilege; and these little boys who hear me now will bear in mind long after I am gone that Gen. Ward was the first commander of the Army of the United States, and I hope one of these little boys will be his successor. I thank you."

LONDON *Truth* says: The linking of the infantry battalions of the army will doubtless be followed in a short time by joining each cavalry regiment with another corps of the same arm, that is, lancer with lancer, hussar with hussar, etc. Our little cavalry regiments are now so small that they would melt away in any serious campaign. They need to be localized in districts, and to be drawn closer to the yeomanry cavalry. It is quite as important to link the yeomanry with the cavalry as it is to link the militia with the infantry. A closer bond is likewise needed between the regular and the militia artillery. It is reported, *Truth* believes upon good authority, that the War Office authorities have determined to re-number all the regiments of the line, so that in addition to their territorial designations they will each be known by a distinguished number, as before. It is found for all practical purposes almost impossible to call regiments by their territorial names, more particularly when two or three different corps are being drilled together in the same brigade.

THE Secretary of the Navy has not made known, despite reports to the contrary, who he intends to appoint Superintendent of the Naval Academy in November, vice Rear Admiral Rodgers. It is quite probable, as reported, that Captain Stephen B. Luce will be the man, as no better selection could be made. Captain Ramsay, whose name is mentioned, would also be an excellent selection.

A RUSSIAN officer on board the *Peter the Great* at Glasgow, complains, in one of the St. Petersburg journals, that the officers and seamen, when they enter the town, are greatly pestered by boys and roughs, who crowd around them and shout "Johnny, Johnny, cigarette." He says it is "impossible to quench the demands of these pertinacious applicants, who seem to consider that every Russian is made of cigarettes."

MISS ANNA ELLA CARROLL, whose claim to compensation for having suggested the plan for carrying on the war in the Mississippi Valley in 1861, was formally passed upon by a committee of Congress, has been stricken with paralysis, and reported to be dying at her residence near Baltimore.

COL. GUIDO LOMAS, of Fort Assiniboine, was registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Helena, M. T., September 8. After a short stay in the city, he would, the *Independent* reports, return to Fort Benton to attend to some business and then proceed to Washington via St. Paul.

THE sacrilegious London *Standard* having the breadth of the Atlantic between it and Virginia, has the boldness to declare, what no American would venture to whisper, that Poeahontas, so far from being the innocent young barbarian of the novelist, was an impish and not very well behaved little squaw, well known in the court-yard of the English fort at Jamestown. She even scandalized the free and easy Virginian dames by becoming in early life the brevet spouse of one Cookham, a captain of volunteers, and subsequently was "married" to John Rolfe, simply as part of the policy of that unscrupulous satrap, Governor Argall, in order to extract

favorable terms from her wily sire, Powhatan. So far from her having saved Capt. John Smith's life, as related by this unfortunate adventurer, there is every reason for believing that he was barely acquainted with her in Virginia, and certainly never saw his supposed benefactress on her visit to England. Indeed the story was most probably invented after the red damsel became famous, in order to give currency to the "General Historie of Virginia," and its penurious author. As for Master John Rolfe being the love-sick swain he is invariably represented to be in the transpontine drama, it is now ascertained that he was a married man, and therefore more rogue than fool when he committed bigamy with the "Virginia lady borne." There threatens to be no end to this cruel awakening from the dreams of our youth.

GENERAL MARCY, accompanied by Prof. Henry C. Draper, Gen. Whipple and a Mr. Deering, arrived at Mountain Home, on the road between Fort Fetterman and Rock Creek, Wyoming, on the 5th of September, and encountered a storm which left them five inches of snow for companionship. The next day they proceeded to Fetterman and remained over night, and then resumed their trip, intending to hunt about Casper Mountain about 45 miles west of Fetterman; thence go north and hunt about the foot of the Big Horn Range in the neighborhood of the headwaters of the Powder River. Gen. Marcy is as fond of hunting as ever, and singular to say, his eyesight is perfect, notwithstanding his age.

A DESPATCH from Long Branch Sept. 15, says: Private Marshall, of Co. A, 1st U. S. Art., was taken to Governor's Island last night to await a military trial upon a charge of robbing another member of his company, in the camp at Elberon, of \$16.

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLA, 5th Inf., stationed at Fort Keogh, has lost none of his reputation as a crack shot since he was commissioned an officer in the Regular Army. Out of 159 officers and enlisted men from all the different posts in the Department of Dakota, competing for a place on the team, it was intended to send to Creedmoor, Lieut. Partello stands at the head of the list.

At the Marine Barracks, Washington, Capt. Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., P. A. Surgeon G. Arthur, U. S. N., and Lieut. T. N. Wood, U. S. M. C., sat as an investigating board on certain charges preferred by Philip Manoe, a member of the Marine Band, against Mr. John Sousa, the leader of the band, and the result was the complete vindication of Mr. Sousa. The board were of the opinion that the management of the band has been better than under any other leader for years.

MAJOR M. R. MORGAN, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Ballanec, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., on leave of absence, passed through Chicago last week, and registered at Hdqrs. M. D., of the Mo.

THE reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War held at Cincinnati this week was quite successful and attracted large crowds of distinguished visitors.

THE Omaha *Daily Herald* of September 10th reports the following information as obtained from General Crook regarding the road to Fort Thornburgh, which has been established next door to the uneasy Utes in Utah. The troops started for the site of the post several days ago, and an additional force has been sent to work the road. The route of the road from the railway to the post has been determined, there being an old stage road across the mountains from Park City, Utah, which is reached by a spur from the U. P. R. R. at Echo. This road runs to Uintah and from that point there is a road to the region of the fort. Most of these roads will be utilized, but it is intended to build a cut-off of fifteen or twenty miles, leaving out Uintah.

It is said that Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., has purchased a farm of 186 acres of land in North Salem, Westchester Co., New York, known as the Libby Farm for \$27,500.

A YANKTON paper of Sept. 6th, says: "Captain D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., has purchased a desirable quarter section between the insane asylum and the city limits, which he will improve with a view to making it his home if he ever leaves the Army."

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.—Col. J. E. Yard, 24th Infantry, was at the depot last week on his way east, on leave of absence, as the guest of Major W. H. Jones, of Columbus.

Twenty-eight recruits left this depot September 13th, for Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 11th Infantry, Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry, executive officer, in command. Capt. E. T. Comogys, Assistant Surgeon, medical officer.

Capt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Infantry, and the necessary guard, left this depot, Sept. 14th, in charge of 12 military convicts for Fort Leavenworth.

By order of the commanding officer (Gen. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.), the officers and enlisted men of the command, except the necessary guard, were permitted to absent themselves between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on the date of the removal of the President to Long Branch, to enable them to join with the people of Ohio in offering prayer for his speedy recovery.

THE new political and commercial treaty between Russia and China was ratified at St. Petersburg on the 21st August. By it the territory of Kuldja as far back as the River Khorgos is surrendered to China, Russia retaining a strip of land for the settlement of those who may become Russians within the year. An amnesty is to be granted, and China is to pay an indemnity to Russia of nine million metallic roubles, which sum is to be payable in London in six instalments, at the rate of one every four months. The Kuldja frontier is to be settled in six months' time, and the Zaisan frontier later on. Russian caravans are to have the right to trade as far as the Great Wall, but only to towns where there is a Russian Consul. Russia is also to have the right of appointing Consular representatives in nearly all the principal towns of China, as trade requires them. The duties on tea are to be diminished according to quality.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN ARIZONA.

AFTER the exciting events of last week in Arizona, a few days of comparative quiet intervened. Gen. Willcox, at Wilcox Station, A. T., telegraphed as follows, under date of Sept. 8:

No new reports of the situation, except that George's band of White Mountains, who have been at the sub-agency on the Gila for years, are reported out. Haskell and Jeffers attended a count of Indians to-day. Chaffee has a promise of twenty San Carlos and Tontos. Col. Wilkens has arrived with five companies, having a total strength of 137 men. Two companies will guard railroad trains to and from Deming. Carr writes on Sept. 4 that the hostiles are reported to be all ensconced in the rough country northeast of Phipps' place, and will stay and fight it out, but Carr does not believe it. He says he will, of course, resume the offensive if he hears of any hostiles where he can strike them. My orders are to resume the offensive on or before the opening of telegraphic communication. Stanton, with his company, starts back this morning for Apache, repairing the line as he goes.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says:

Gen. Willcox to-day telegraphed to Acting Governor J. J. Gosper that the Secretary of War authorizes the sale of arms and ammunition, but there are few, if any, surplus arms at the post. He wants to know the number the Governor desires to purchase, as only for organized companies can arms be drawn without purchase. The Governor is now in telegraphic communication with the General to ascertain the number of arms that are to be had, the price, and from what point they can be furnished, and also if arms can be issued to companies now reported as legally organized.

Adjt.-Gen. Drum, in a despatch to Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, Sept. 9, says that Gen. Sherman makes use of the following language, which he transmits for Gen. Sheridan's information:

If the Utes can be taken charge of by Gen. Crook, then as many men should assist Gen. Willcox in Arizona from New Mexico as possible, so as to make short work of the Apaches.

The following telegram was received at Tombstone, Ariz., Sept. 10, by Acting Gov. Gosper:

WILCOX, Sept. 8, 1881.

Application has been made to me for arms to be sent from the Benicia Arsenal at once to Fort Lowell, Bowie, Grant, McDowell, and Wilcox stations for sale to settlers. The war has so far been confined to the smallest possible limits, but I hope advantage will be taken of emergencies by the civil authorities to place the Territory in a state of self-defence, and I advised organization of minute men and militia companies everywhere, which may be called when needed. The arms question is not in my hands, and for the few at the posts the officers are peculiarly responsible, and most of the officers are now absent in the field. The Secretary of War and the Ordnance Department control thousands of arms, and millions of cartridges are lying idle in the arsenals, unobtainable, however, under the laws of Congress.

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brevet Major-General, commanding.

Acting Gov. Gosper also received a despatch from Gen. Arnold, at Wilcox Station, saying the company stationed at old Fort Grant would have to be withdrawn, and asking him to organize a company of volunteers for self-defence. This he has arranged for.

The following despatch was received, Sept. 10, at the Indian Bureau:

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA, September 9, 1881.

Careful count of Indians for rations is 4,105, showing all in except White Mountain band. Leaves 700 men, women, and children, of which there is about 250 bucks maximum. I sent full report by to-morrow's mail. Things quiet here. TIFFANY, Agent.

A conference was held last Sunday at the residence of Secretary Kirkwood, in Washington, between that gentleman, Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, and Adjt.-Gen. Drum, relative to the defence of the inhabitants of Arizona from a hostile movement on the part of the Apache Indians. It was decided to furnish the Governor at once with a needed supply of arms to be distributed among the people in that portion of the Territory threatened with invasion. Gov. Fremont left for Arizona Sunday night. He is said to have suggested to the Department, apropos of the Apache troubles, that the United States negotiate with Mexico for the cession of the upper portion of Lower California, to be used as a place of exile for all troublesome Indians. Mexico, he suggests, is equally interested in sequestering the bad Indians of the border and would unite with us in executing the scheme. The Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of California and a chain of forts on the Isthmus would hem them in.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.

Yesterday detachments from the 6th and 1st Cavalry came in from the East under command of Lieut. Rockwell. They were taken West by the Chicago and Alton road and expected to go out of Kansas City last night on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.

A despatch received here from Tucson, Arizona, says: "Col. Biddle, commanding the operations in the field, with a troop of the 6th Cavalry, and Lieut. Clark, 6th Cavalry, are at Camp Thomas to-day, having come over the trail from the direction of Fort Apache. The citizens of Prescott have organized a militia company. Twenty-five Hualapai Indians have been enlisted as scouts, and will join Col. Price, commanding the District of Verde. Col. Price is now moving with his command through Tonto Basin toward Cibola, where the fight with Gen. Carr's command occurred. Lieut. Gatewood has enlisted 50 Indian scouts at the agency, and is moving with Capt. Tupper, commanding Troop G, 6th Cavalry, toward Fort Apache. Fifty Sharps or Springfield carbines, together with 100,000 rounds of ammunition, have been ordered to each of the following points: Forts McDowell, Bowie, Grant, and Lowell, and Wilcox Station. They will be sold to the citizens."

WILCOX, ARIZONA, Sept. 14, 1881.

The following recent assignments have been made by Gen. Willcox, Department commander: Cos. G. B and C, of the 6th Cavalry, with Cos. A and C, Indian scouts, each 50 strong, are added to the force now under com-

mand of Col. Carr at Fort Apache. His command will include the country north of Salt and Black rivers and east of Cibola Creek, and will be known as the District of the Apache.

Lieut.-Col. Price will have Cos. I, H and K, of the 6th Cavalry and Cos. C and F of the 8th Infantry, and Cos. B and F 12th Infantry, mounted, with Co. B, Indian scouts, 50 strong, his command to include Forts McDowell and Verde, the Tonto Basin and the country west of the course and line of Cibola Creek to Globe and Florence, to be known as the District of Verde.

Major Biddle will have Cos. L, M, F and N of the 6th Cavalry, and Co. D, Indian scouts, to be 50 strong, with which he will guard working parties, mails, etc., and scout the country on the line from the crossing of the Apache road, at Black River, to Fort Grant, east and west, to be known as the District of the Gila, to include Fort Grant, Camp Thomas and Wilcox Station.

Capt. Worth, 8th Infantry, will have Cos. K and D, of that regiment, at Wilcox Station to guard trains on the railroad and supplies to Camp Thomas.

Capt. Porter, Co. B, 8th Infantry, will garrison Camp Thomas.

The troops arranged by these orders will be forwarded as rapidly as is possible to their respective commands, and the scout companies as soon as they are armed. Scouting operations will be continued with available force.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1881.

Gen. R. C. Drum:

Gen. Pope telegraphed me last night that advices from Wilcox are to the effect that there was no concerted attack of Indians on Fort Apache; that what occurred was a mere temporary outbreak occasioned by the arrest of Medicine Man and unexpected firing of Carr's scouts, which killed Hentig and six men. There have been no depredations since the firing on the burying party the day after officially reported. Gen. Pope expresses some doubts as to whether the Indians will fire on the troops now advancing on them from every direction.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The following letter, dated Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 6, has been received by Secretary Kirkwood:

SIR: I have just returned from the southern part of this Territory, where I have been making preparations to aid in the suppression of Indian raids. I shall leave again to-morrow on the same mission, and in a few days I shall have organized companies with arms in their hands at all the exposed points in the Territory if Secretary Lincoln will comply with my request for arms despatched to him this morning. The reports relating to Indian troubles are undoubtedly exaggerated, but there is some reason to apprehend a general participation on the part of all tribes in the operations of Nana and the White Mountain Apaches. It does seem to me that the time has come when offending Indians should receive vigorous and severe treatment. Whatever action I shall take will be entirely in accord with the military authorities. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LIONEL A. SHELDON, Governor of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1881.

The following despatches were to-day sent to the Interior Department from the War Department:

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1881.

Gen. R. C. Drum:

Have been in free communication with Gen. Pope on the subject of the troubles about Fort Apache. The trouble is confined to the White Mountain Utes, and there is as yet no reason to believe it will spread. Bradley has gone toward Apache with two companies of cavalry and three of infantry and will soon be joined by McKenzie with six companies of the 4th. Additional companies of infantry are being collected at Wingate and the nine companies of infantry at Uncompahgre will be sent there if necessary. I thought it best to hold them in the Ute country a little longer, although the Utes seem to be going to the new place all right. Pope has been of the opinion that he controls sufficient troops to protect New Mexico and hold Wilcox. If I get the slightest information that will lead me to believe that the trouble will spread I will send the whole of the 3d Cavalry and one regiment of infantry from the Department of the Platte, one from Texas, and one from Dakota, and one more can be pushed out from the Department of Missouri. We cannot prudently spare these forces, but will take the chances, as the cold weather is coming on and the Indians will keep quiet in the North.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Gen. Drum indorsed on the above telegram the following:

I have informed Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan by telegram yesterday of the request of the Secretary of the Interior, that in the movement of regiments referred to in the foregoing despatch he (the Secretary of the Interior) would be glad if Gen. Sheridan would have the troops guarding the Utes last to be moved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.

A despatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: "Reports from San Carlos Agency say the Indians are restive. A company of troops has been sent there by Gen. Willcox."

WASHINGTON, September 15.

The following telegram, dated Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, 1881, has been received by the Adjutant General:

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Arizona, telegraphs the following from Col. Carr:

FORT APACHE, September 13, 1881.

Killed, Cibola: Capt. E. C. Hentig, Privates Henry C. Bird, Edward D. Livingston, John Sullivan, John Soudegger, Wm. Miller, Troop D, 6th Cavalry.

Died of wounds received at Cibola: Private Thomas J. Farrow, Troop D.

Wounded: Sergt. John McDonald, Troop E, and Private Ludwig Blaze, Troop D.

Killed on Seven Mile Hill, on road to Thomas: Privates John Dorman, Troop D, and Peter J. Bladt and Edward Winkler, Company D, 12th Infantry.

Wounded at Apache: 1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, 6th Cavalry.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE DEATH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

We regret to record that Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, now a Senator from Rhode Island, died at his home in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13. "He was taken ill," says the *Providence Journal*, "on Tuesday, but neglected to call a physician until Saturday. Dr. Barnes, his family physician, was with him on Saturday night, and visited him several times on Sunday night. On Monday morning he was much improved, and, contrary to the advice of his physician, went to Providence on Monday afternoon, returning by the 7 p. m. train. On his return he complained of severe pains in the region of the heart, but Dr. Barnes was not called until about 10 o'clock this morning, when he found him suffering severe pains, similar to neuralgia of the heart, and he expired in a few moments. When the doctor visited his room, Gen. Burnside remarked, 'Something must be done at once,' which were the only audible words he uttered. He was conscious, however, until a few moments before he expired. No one was present when he died except Dr. Barnes and his family servants. A despatch was at once sent for Mr. Renwick, a neighbor, but he had gone to town, and Mr. Alexander Perry, an intimate friend, was the first to arrive, and kindly volunteered to remain until his friends arrived from Providence."

On the intelligence of Gen. Burnside's extreme illness, Gov. Littlefield, Senator Anthony, and Representatives Aldrich and Chace hastened to Bristol in carriages, not waiting for the train, which did not start for some two hours. Mr. Amos N. Beckwith soon followed. They found the General surrounded by his weeping household, and affairs in charge of Mr. Alex. Perry. The General lay calm and so lifelike that it was difficult to believe him dead.

A funeral service took place early Thursday, Sept. 15, at Bristol, and afterwards the remains were taken to Providence, where they lay in state until noon yesterday (Friday), the hour designated for the final ceremonies. The obsequies at both places were impressive, and largely attended. The civic and military organizations of the State of Rhode Island were fully represented, and all of its distinguished men were present. Gov. Littlefield had issued a proclamation, Sept. 13, announcing the death, and requested that on Friday, between the hours of noon and 2 p. m., all the public offices should be closed and business generally suspended. The request was very generally adhered to.

The Army and Navy Club, of New York, and the National Rifle Association have each passed suitable resolutions of regret and sympathy. The Senate Chamber at Washington has been draped in mourning, and the Senate flag placed at half-mast. Vice-President Arthur sent a telegram, Sept. 14, to Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, authorizing and directing him to invite Senators to attend the funeral, according to custom. Mr. Bright telegraphed to Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Senators Logan and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in New York; and also informed Senators Johnson, Garland, Pugh, and Jones, of Florida, who were in Washington.

Gen. Burnside, as we need hardly say, had a very extended military career. He was graduated from the Military Academy, July 1, 1847, and assigned to the 2d U. S. Artillery as a brevet second lieutenant. He served in the war with Mexico, was promoted to be second lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery September 8, 1847, and first lieutenant on the 12th of December, 1851. In 1849 he was on duty at Fort Adams, and thence went to frontier duty in New Mexico, where he was wounded Aug. 23, 1849, in a skirmish with Jacarillo Apache Indians. He was at Jefferson Barracks in 1850 and 1851, and from April, 1851, to March 16, 1852, was on service with the Mexican Boundary Commission. In 1852 he returned to duty at Fort Adams, and while there resigned, on the 2d of October, 1853.

He then entered upon civil pursuits, and continued in them until the war of the Rebellion, when he was appointed colonel of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, taking part in the first battle of Bull Run. On the 6th of August he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. From that time forward he was in continued active service, holding important commands, leading the North Carolina expedition of 1862, and participating as commander of the 9th Corps in the Antietam campaign. On the 10th of November, 1862, he received the command of the Army of the Potomac, which he held until Jan. 26, 1863. Thence he went to East Tennessee with his command, and afterwards returned, with his corps, to take part in Gen. Grant's Virginia campaign. At the close of the war he returned to civil pursuits, and was made successively Governor and Senator of Rhode Island. In another column will be found some comments on his career and character.

A new system of musketry instruction has been introduced this year into the Swedish army. During the recruit period (eighty-four days), each soldier has to fire 166 rounds, at various ranges, ten of which are fired at targets representing columns of troops, and men in skirmishing order. The ordinary targets are similar to those in use in the German army. In the Norwegian army, the recruit fires 80 rounds, commencing at 70 yards, and going up to about 280; five rounds are fired at each range, but a certain number of points have to be made before passing on to a longer one.

By a Parliamentary return, it appears that the proportions of English, Irish, and Scotch in the active army on service are, in round numbers, 60,000 English, 20,000 Irish, and 7,000 Scotch.

FALL MEETING, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Ninth Annual Fall Meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, began at Creedmoor on Tuesday, Sept. 13th, under the most favorable conditions of wind and weather, and although the attendance in the forenoon was small for a first day, the excellent character of the shooting, the very large number of entries in the several matches, and the enthusiasm displayed by directors and riflemen made the assurance of a successful meeting doubly sure. The action of the Commander-in-chief State of New York, in refusing, point blank, either to present the usual prizes or furnish transportation to teams, threw a damper on the military riflemen, while the refusal of the War Department to permit the Army teams to compete for the Hilton shield, was looked upon as a blow in a vital part. The directors, however, were satisfied that rifle practice was not about to die, and though severely wounded, time, patience and hard work would effect a cure. Accordingly the active workers of the board put their shoulders to the wheel, each one becoming a prize committee in himself, the result being that not only were all the old matches retained, but several new ones were added, the prize list being equal to the largest ever offered by the Association. As was expected, the riflemen of America responded, and during the first days the attendance was most satisfactory, while the aggregates of entries in the several matches proved that the meeting would be a success financially. The grounds were in splendid condition, the rain of Monday morning laying the dust and giving the grass and trees a bright and pleasant appearance. The usual display of flags and bunting was observed, but the long stretch in the left field, which in previous years was covered with the white tents of the soldiers, was comparatively deserted. The early train brought down a very large delegation, and when the first match was called the grounds presented their old time appearance.

The several local and visiting organizations represented in the meeting being the 13th Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State Team, Cos. A, B and C, U. S. Engineers, two "Military Teams" of U. S. Engineers, the Brooklyn Amateur Rifle Club, Knickerbocker Rifle Club, Lion Rifle Club, Massachusetts Rifle Association, Massachusetts State Team, New York Rifle Club, Amateur Rifle Club, Zettler Rifle Club, Empire Rifle Club, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts; Co. H, 7th New York; Co. B, 12th New York; New York State Team, National Rifles (Washington), 10th Sep. Co. (Binghamton), 35th Battalion (Watertown), and the National Rifle Association Team. The 13th and 14th regiments represent Brooklyn and the 2d Division, while New York City and 1st Division is represented by the 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th regiments.

It was 10 o'clock when the first or opening match was called, the delay being made in order that the marksmen might have time in which to make their entries and secure tickets and assignments. Col. J. H. Cowperthwait was executive officer of the day, assisted by Major W. G. Burton, while Col. Geo. D. Scott and Capt. W. H. Murphy were the range officers. The opening contest of this ninth annual meeting was the well known and ever popular "Judd Match," open to all comers; weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Rounds, seven.

1st Prize—A Solid Silver Cup, offered by Messrs. Tiffany and Co.; value \$75.00; the other prizes being: 2d, A Life Membership N. R. A. and cash \$15, \$40; 3d, A pair of Solid Silver Napkin Rings, offered by Messrs. Hohenlohe, Voteler and Co.; value \$30; 4th, A Solid Silver Cup, offered by Mr. C. Roehrer, value \$20; 5th, An Album, value \$10, and cash, \$10, \$20; 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, cash \$10; 9th, 10th, and 11th, each, cash \$5; 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, each, cash \$3; 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, each, cash \$2; 28th to 40th prizes, inclusive, each, the return of entrance fee; to the lowest complete score an Archery Bow, \$5, the match closing with 169 entries. At the opening of the flags the weather was simply perfect. The light was of the very best, the atmosphere clear and dry, while the wind gave very little trouble. For fully two hours markers and scorers were kept busily engaged, while the fighters for the principal prize was of the very warmest nature, the crack shots of Mass., New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Washington vying with those of New York. String after string was completed, and "What have you got?" was heard on all sides. At the close it was found that Sergeant John L. Paulding, Co. B, 12th New York, and Capt. E. S. B. Owe, I. R. P., 14th Brooklyn, were tie on a score of 33 out of the 35, but on the count back as required by the rules Paulding's was the best score, and he was declared the winner of the Cup. Sergt. Paulding won first prize in this match last year on a score of 31. The prize winners of the match are as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| J. L. Paulding..... | 554554-31 | M. B. Howell..... | 444445-30 |
| E. M. Browe..... | 555444-33 | S. I. Scott..... | 444545-30 |
| G. E. P. Howard..... | 455445-32 | D. Miller..... | 444445-30 |
| T. Blat er..... | 445445-31 | G. E. Post..... | 445444-30 |
| C. E. Teyator..... | 445445-31 | T. H. Myers..... | 454445-30 |
| J. I. Miles..... | 454445-31 | D. H. Ozden..... | 544445-30 |
| J. H. Burroughs..... | 454445-31 | F. M. En..... | 444454-30 |
| D. Atkinson..... | 354444-31 | L. L. Barnes..... | 444444-30 |
| G. D. Cott..... | 545545-31 | C. W. Hinman..... | 555444-30 |
| C. L. Madison..... | 444445-30 | E. T. Cram..... | 555444-30 |
| W. E. Fitch..... | 444445-30 | K. W. Ives..... | 455444-30 |
| O. A. Morris..... | 444445-30 | J. M. Lancaster..... | 444444-29 |

G. H. Ives, H. Holges, W. W. Younges, F. Alder, F. H. Holton, M. D. Hinds, D. P. Davis, C. H. Gans, T. P. White, W. T. Benwick, T. J. Dolan, A. Anderson, E. B. Barker, R. Spellman, E. O. Shakespere, C. L. Adams, each 29.

While this contest was being shot the continuous matches, small bore and military, short and mid-ranges and the qualification matches, were in progress, but as they will run through the meeting we cannot as yet present the winners.

MATCHES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS, N. G., N. Y.

After a rest of an hour for lunch, the Division matches were called. The 1st Division match was open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry in the 1st division of the National Guard, N. Y. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots at each distance. Position, standing at 200; any with head to the target at 500. Prize, a trophy valued at \$100, presented by the staffs of the 1st and 3d New York Brigades. In past years this was a most popular match, almost every regiment in the Division taking part. The steady success of the 7th regiment's team, however, has driven them out one by one, the majority feeling that they were too heavily handicapped. On this occasion

but four teams put in appearance. Of course, the 7th; the 5th, which had not participated in the team matches for a number of years, were entered under Lieut. Col. Webber, the officers desiring to show that the command was interested in rifle. The 11th regiment, under Col. Unbekant, were entered for the first time, while the 12th, after declining last year, were again present to try conclusions with the 7th. Col. Scott had entered the 8th regiment team, but through a misunderstanding as to the day on which the match would be shot they failed to report. This was most unfortunate, for since the opening of the Creedmoor range the 8th have never failed in taking part in the team contest. The match was virtually a "walk over" for the 7th regiment. Captain Price had his team well in hand, their practice had been thorough and systematic, while well knowing the strength of their opponents it was mere child's play for them to win. On the other hand, the teams of the 5th, 11th and 12th had been hastily organized, were without sufficient practice, and we doubt if the twelve men had ever shot together as teams until the day of the match. At the close of the shooting at 200 yards, the 7th held a lead of 30 points, the scores being: 7th, 297; 12th, 207; 11th, 200, and 5th, 156. The mid-range was the 7th's "best grip," their practice being strong, for they had set their hearts on winning the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cup, and therefore had expended the greater part of their time at 500 yards. The result proved that they had indeed been working at this range, for bull and centre was the call, and at the close they had beaten the 12th by 71 points at the 500, and with 101 points to spare had won the prize. Their total score was 494, an advance of 15 points over any previous score at these distances. During the shooting at this range the work of the 7th was closely scanned by the visiting teams, and it was most freely confessed that their chances for the State prize and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cup were of the very best, and as stated by one of their friends, "the team that would beat them would have to get up early." The scores of the match were:

| SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. CITY. | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Tot. |
| J. L. Price..... | 54344-20 | 55555-25 | 45 |
| C. H. Eagle..... | 44444-20 | 55545-24 | 44 |
| F. C. McLewee..... | 44544-21 | 45545-23 | 44 |
| E. W. Price..... | 44443-19 | 54555-24 | 43 |
| F. Alder..... | 44444-20 | 54455-23 | 43 |
| H. T. Lockwood..... | 45434-20 | 45545-23 | 43 |
| W. F. Higgins..... | 44344-19 | 45455-23 | 42 |
| J. Le Boutillier..... | 45443-20 | 45544-22 | 42 |
| J. K. Green..... | 34454-20 | 53443-19 | 39 |
| W. J. Underwood, Jr..... | 54454-23 | 52331-17 | 39 |
| D. Valentine, Jr..... | 32453-17 | 34524-18 | 35 |
| W. R. Bostwick..... | 44443-19 | 03535-16 | 35 |
| | 237 | 257 | 494 |
| 200 Yds. 500 Yds. Tot. | | | |
| 12th Regiment..... | 207 | 136 | 393 |
| 11th Regiment..... | 200 | 107 | 307 |
| 5th Regiment..... | 156 | 108 | 264 |

In the meanwhile two teams from the 2d Division were contending for a trophy presented by General Christensen and the staff of the 5th Brigade, under the same conditions as in the previous match. This contest portook of the very same cast as the 1st Division match, it was a "walk over" for the 14th Regiment, the team of the 13th which had been entered against them, being hastily organized and almost without practice. Up to the very last moment it was expected that the 23d Regiment which had heretofore won every 2d Division match, would have entered a team, but on the very dimmy excuse, that because the State authorities did not furnish the prizes the matches were not official, and they declined to compete. It was, however, currently announced on the range and most generally believed that because the 14th Regiment had this year a team with which they were satisfied they could win, the 23d Regiment following the lead of the 22d were afraid to enter the contest, and because they could not always win preferred not to shoot at all. The action of this Regiment is most generally condemned by the troops of the 2d Division, as being far beneath the dignity and position of a Regiment so proud of its record as is the 23d. The match was won at the 200 yards, the 14th leading by 40 points, which they increased by 60 at the mid range. Their lead at the close was 102 points as follows:

| FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN. | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Tot. |
| C. L. Madison..... | 44443-19 | 45335-20 | 39 |
| J. Moore..... | 32353-16 | 44554-22 | 38 |
| E. S. Browe..... | 34444-19 | 53344-19 | 38 |
| J. Corry..... | 34444-19 | 53333-19 | 38 |
| R. Cardona..... | 45434-20 | 34353-18 | 38 |
| F. Schuelken..... | 54444-21 | 04454-17 | 38 |
| F. Stillingwerf..... | 23444-17 | 43344-18 | 35 |
| J. M. Harvey..... | 44342-17 | 24345-18 | 35 |
| J. Henwood..... | 33343-16 | 32444-17 | 33 |
| J. M. White..... | 44342-17 | 45303-15 | 32 |
| W. Taylor..... | 33034-13 | 54324-18 | 31 |
| J. J. Dixon..... | 34344-18 | 00000-0 | 18 |
| | 212 | 201 | 413 |
| 13th Regiment..... | 170 | 141 | 311 |

In the afternoon the Directors present on the range shot for the championship gold badge, 5 rounds with any rifle at 200 yards, General Wingate, the Vice President, being the winner with 20 out of the 25 points.

THE SECOND DAY'S MATCHES.

The only change in the weather conditions of the second day was a chop of the wind to the northeast, 11 o'clock, the light and atmosphere being perfect. This day was specially devoted to the military; the early trains were packed with soldiers, and when Col. Joseph G. Story, the Executive Officer of the day announced the opening of the matches the grounds presented an old time appearance. The attendance was very large, the officers of the various regiments coming down to watch the shooting of their teams, while in the afternoon a very large delegation reported, including Major-General Hancock, U. S. A., President of the association. The result of the first day's work was most gratifying, the meeting was an assured success and all looked happy.

The matches of the day opened with the Military Team Match, 200 yards, open to teams of five each from any company, troop, or battery in the National Guard or the United States Army. There were twelve teams entered, among whom were four from the United States Engineers and one each from the Thirty-fifth Battalion, Watertown; Twentieth Sep. Co., Binghamton; National Rifles, Washington, D. C.; Co. F 9th Regiment, New Jersey; Co. D 1st Regiment Massachusetts, Roxbury; Co. B 12th New York, and Co. H 7th New York.

The shooting in this contest was very strong, and the rivalry active, the U. S. Engineers, the Binghamton teams and the Massachusetts troops shooting neck and neck, and up to the very last round the result was in doubt. At the close the first team 20th Company, Binghamton was declared the winner of the flag with 143 points, while Co. A, U. S. Engineers and the Roxbury Co., D, 1st Massachusetts were a tie

on 141. As the scores of these two teams were shot for shot, the rule of deciding by the last round was applied, and the second place given to the Engineers. The records of the match are as follows:

| TWENTIETH SEP. CO., N. Y. | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Corp'l W. W. Young..... | 4443344-31 |
| Sergt. T. M. Congdon..... | 5444445-30 |
| Pvt. A. Bevier..... | 5444444-29 |
| Corp'l C. B. Smith..... | 4443444-27 |
| Pvt. D. M. Werden..... | 4443344-26 |

| CO. A, U. S. ENGR. BATT. | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Sergt. N. Gentner..... | 4554544-31 |
| Lt. F. V. Abbot..... | 4445445-30 |
| Sergt. C. Renaud..... | 4444444-28 |
| Pvt. T. O'Neill..... | 3434444-26 |
| Sergt. T. E. Royston..... | 3445343-26 |

| CO. D, FIRST REGIMENT, MASSACHUSETTS. | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Pvt. C. W. Hinman..... | 4454544-30 |
| Pvt. C. C. Wemyss..... | 4445553-29 |
| Sergt. H. C. Gardner..... | 4534444-28 |
| Pvt. E. Bennett..... | 4434444-27 |
| Lt. H. C. Rockwell..... | 4534344-28 |

20th Sep. Co., N. Y., 140; Co. B, 12th Regt., N. Y., 136; Co. C, U. S. Engr., 135; National Rifles, Washington, D. C., 134; Co. F, 9th Regt., N. J., 133; 35th Batt., N. Y., 132; Co. B, U. S. Engr., 129; Co. H, 7th Regt., N. Y., 128; Co. B, U. S. Engr. Batt., 123.

In the afternoon the directors held a meeting in the President's tent, and resolutions expressing deep regret at the death of Major-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, the first President of the Association, and whose services were of so much value in its early days, were adopted. Senator Wm. Waldorf Astor was unanimously elected an honorary director for life, in acknowledgement of his services and great interest in rifle practice.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL MATCH.
The second contest of the day was for the prize presented by Col. Wm. C. Church, and known as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match, under the following conditions:

Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members, in good standing, of the regiment, battalion, corps, or troop they represent, and to have been such on June 1, 1881, and to appear in the uniform (full dress or fatigue) of the organization they represent. Weapons, such military rifle as has been issued at the public expense to the organization which the team represents. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any with head toward the target.

1st prize—To the organization whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a silver trophy, valued at \$750.

This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps.

Also, to each member of the winning team a silver medal; to each member of the second team a silver medal; to each member of the third team a bronze medal.

Considerable interest was manifested in this match from the fact that the 7th regiment held a double mortgage, and the Engineer Battalion, the 20th Sep. Co., and the 36th Battalion one mortgage each. The 7th were bent on winning this match, and thus securing the prize; and their magnificent work in the 1st Division match of the previous day led many to suppose that they had a sure thing, while the men themselves were full of confidence. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip" is one of the many old saws frequently quoted, and it has rarely been so aptly applied as in this contest, as the result shows. The 7th had a splendid team, their practice had been thorough, while their coaching was almost perfect. They had, however, strong opponents, and men, too, of whom they knew very little, their practice not being had on the Creedmoor range. The conditions of wind and light were nearly perfect, the 11 o'clock wind being in the marksman's favor. The shooting therefore was very strong, particularly among the previous winners, while the Engineers and Pa. regt. were doing extraordinary work. Shot after shot was sent in, each man's score being passed along the field and tallied in the team totals. Up to the two last men of each team the match was nip and tuck, the 13th Penn., 7th, 20th Sep. Co., and the Engineers being so close that the slip of one man would throw out his team, and when Lieut. Abbot, of the Engineers, lost the target the feeling was that their team was nil. "One swallow, however, does not make a summer," nor did Abbot's miss cause a single break in the team. Capt. Miller was ready, and with his usual good judgment coached the Lieutenant back to the target and kept him well in. There were several breaks, outers and inners, in the other teams, while in the 7th there seemed to be a general falling off. It was no particular man's fault, still the drops were there and the team was beaten. In the meanwhile the other teams continued the struggle, the Scranton boys showing the New Yorkers a sample of magnificent shooting. Capt. Miller, however, had his Engineers well in hand; they obeyed his slightest direction without debate, well knowing that his records were perfect and that his heart was set on again carrying the cup to Willet's Point. Their shooting was steady, and at the close, amid the cheers of the militia teams, they were announced as the winners, with a score of 343 points, 10 points in excess of the score of the Watertown battalion, the winners of last year, and but 3 points in advance of the Pennsylvania marksmen. The Binghamton Co. had 344, while the score of the 7th was but 342. Thus the Engineers are now also double mortgagees, and next year we expect to see a most stubborn contest for the possession of the cup.

The scores of the match are as follows:

| U. S. ENGR. BATT., WILLET'S POINT. | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Corp'l Barrett..... | 5444545-31 |
| Corp'l France..... | 5444445-31 |
| Sergt. Doonan..... | 5543554-31 |
| Sergt. Turner..... | 4454554-31 |
| Sergt. Royston..... | 5354445-30 |
| Sergt. Benand..... | 3455544-30 |
| Sergt. McCormack..... | 3455544-30 |
| Sergt. Von Sothorn..... | 2545335-29 |
| Capt. Miller..... | 3355335-27 |
| Private Cavanagh..... | 4485344-27 |
| Private Kohrt..... | 4533435-27 |
| Lieut. Abbot..... | 3445544-25 |

| THIRTEENTH REGT., SCRANTON, PA. | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1st Lieut. G. B. Thompson..... | 4554445-31 |
| Private E. Ives..... | 5544335-31 |
| Private C. H. Welles..... | 5555434-31 |
| Sergt. M. T. Andrews..... | 4555453-31 |
| Private P. Milligan..... | 4555444-30 |
| Corp'l Geo. H. Ives..... | 5444444-29 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Bergt. G. B. Hand..... | 454444-29 |
| Private M. Blatter..... | 432555-29 |
| Private C. R. Smith..... | 433545-29 |
| Corpl. G. E. Foster..... | 444543-29 |
| 1st Lieut. D. R. Atkinson..... | 234453-34 |
| Private E. F. Chamberlin..... | 233443-23 |

TWENTIETH REG. CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Sergt. F. M. Congdon..... | 445545-32 |
| Private Chas. Van Orden..... | 445554-31 |
| Corpl. W. W. Youngs..... | 544553-31 |
| Private D. M. Worden..... | 555244-30 |
| Private O. A. Morris..... | 344445-29 |
| Private D. H. Ogden..... | 255445-29 |
| Private M. D. Hinds..... | 354443-28 |
| Private A. Bevier..... | 534443-27 |
| Corpl. C. M. Durkee..... | 344443-27 |
| Private E. S. Tupper..... | 253545-27 |
| Private N. H. Whittemore..... | 344444-26 |
| Corpl. C. B. Smith, Jr..... | 423254-25 |

7th N. Y., 342; 14th Brooklyn, 306; 35th Battalion, Watertown, 300; U. S. Engrs., 300; 12th regt., 256; 8th N. Y. regt., 237; 9th regt., N. Y., 207.

THE N. Y. STATE MATCH.

The closing match of this day was the New York State National Guard Team Match, under the following conditions: Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York, each man being certified by his regimental commander to be a regular enlisted member, in good standing, of the regiment, battalion, or separate company he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1881. All competitors must appear in uniform of their corps (full dress or fatigue). Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing, at 200, any with head to the target at 500; weapon, Remington rifle, State model; rounds, five at each distance. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. 1st Prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team make the highest aggregate score, a trophy costing five hundred dollars, presented by Senator William W. Astor; to each member of the winning team a silver medal; to each member of the second team a silver medal; to each member of the third team a bronze medal. There were but six teams entered in this contest. The fight was between the Western contingents and the 7th, and the Nation's, and up to the very last squad of two it was, indeed, difficult to call the winner. Munson, of the 7th, caught a goose on his last shot, while to the utter surprise of team and spectators, Capt. J. L. Price broke down and secured but 14 points, yet the 7th actually passed the 20th Co. at this 500 yards range, but not sufficient to cover the five points lead of the 200, and at the close the Binghamton team were declared the winners on a lead of just 4 points, while the Watertown Battalion was 42 behind the 7th. The records of the match are as follows:

TWENTIETH REG. CO., N. Y., BINGHAMTON.

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Tot. |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| Capt. C. M. Durkee..... | 53454-21 | 45445-23 | 44 |
| Pvt. D. H. Ogden..... | 53444-20 | 54455-23 | 43 |
| Corpl. C. B. Smith, Jr..... | 44454-21 | 54444-22 | 43 |
| Pvt. A. Bevier..... | 44455-21 | 54444-22 | 43 |
| Corpl. W. W. Youngs..... | 44544-21 | 44544-21 | 42 |
| Sergt. T. M. Congdon..... | 54544-22 | 43445-20 | 42 |
| Pvt. O. A. Morris..... | 34344-18 | 54445-22 | 40 |
| Pvt. Ch. Van Orden..... | 53353-19 | 45344-20 | 39 |
| Pvt. A. H. Whittemore..... | 53443-19 | 45344-20 | 39 |
| Pvt. M. D. Hinds..... | 44534-20 | 43344-19 | 39 |
| Pvt. D. M. Worden..... | 34453-19 | 43443-18 | 37 |
| Pvt. E. L. Tupper..... | 34444-19 | 25243-16 | 35 |
| | 240 | 246 | 486 |

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. CITY.

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Tot. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| Corpl. C. H. Eagle..... | 45444-21 | 55455-24 | 45 |
| Pvt. W. F. Higgins..... | 44544-21 | 55554-24 | 45 |
| Corpl. I. K. Green..... | 44444-20 | 55554-24 | 44 |
| Sergt. W. B. Bostwick..... | 54445-22 | 54544-22 | 44 |
| Pvt. W. J. Underwood, Jr..... | 34444-18 | 55554-24 | 42 |
| Pvt. Fred Alder..... | 44454-21 | 45354-21 | 42 |
| Pvt. H. T. Lockwood..... | 43444-19 | 25555-22 | 41 |
| Sergt. F. C. McLewee..... | 44443-19 | 45533-20 | 39 |
| S. Sgt. J. Le Boutillier..... | 45044-17 | 44255-20 | 37 |
| Pvt. E. W. Price..... | 35434-19 | 34225-16 | 35 |
| Sergt. G. W. Munson..... | 24544-19 | 54430-16 | 35 |
| Capt. J. L. Price..... | 43543-19 | 23342-14 | 33 |
| | 235 | 247 | 482 |

THIRTY-FIFTH BATT., N. Y., WATERTOWN.

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Tot. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| Capt. M. Cooper..... | 44444-20 | 45455-23 | 43 |
| Corpl. C. L. Adams..... | 44544-21 | 53455-22 | 43 |
| Pvt. H. N. Otis..... | 44344-18 | 44545-22 | 40 |
| Sergt. F. L. Baker..... | 34444-19 | 34455-21 | 40 |
| Lieut.-Col. J. R. Miller..... | 04444-16 | 43555-22 | 38 |
| Capt. C. A. Little..... | 24354-18 | 25544-20 | 38 |
| Pvt. J. E. Reeves..... | 33433-16 | 44553-21 | 37 |
| Sergt. E. R. Brown..... | 43433-17 | 45344-20 | 37 |
| Sergt. J. F. Luther..... | 44433-18 | 35353-19 | 37 |
| Pvt. W. Cooper..... | 33434-17 | 33345-18 | 35 |
| Sergt. W. R. Zimmerman..... | 43433-19 | 42442-16 | 35 |
| Lieut. J. Howland..... | 33333-15 | 32445-18 | 33 |
| | 214 | 242 | 456 |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 14th Regiment..... | 231-221-442 |
| 12th Regiment..... | 221-217-438 |
| 8th Regiment..... | 210-210-420 |

On the third day of the meeting the weather continued fine, but the wind played sad havoc with the scores. The wind, or rather gale, blew from the N.E. at quarter past the rate of over thirty miles an hour, and at the short ranges the men found it utterly impossible to hold the muzzle of the rifle on the bull. The day was devoted to the Interstate and International Military Matches, only one of which—the Interstate—was completed; New York winning the "Soldier of Marathon" on a score of 921 points to the 910 of Pennsylvania and 893 of New Jersey.

The full scores and an account of the match we shall give next week.

But two ranges of the International Military Match were completed, the waning light causing a postponement of the 600 yards shooting. The match was completed on Friday, New York taking the prize, the scores being as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| New York..... | 314-326-271-911 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 323-329-243-895 |

In the first stage of the Military Championship Match, Private H. T. Lockwood, 7th regt., led the field with the handsome score of 92, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 rounds each. D. H. Ogden, of the Binghamton team, being second with a score of 91. The second stage, 800, 900, and 1,000

yards, was carried over until Friday p. m., though on this day Sergt. Pandling, of the 13th regt., even in this 30 mile gas, secured the magnificent score of 77 out of the possible 105 points at these extreme distances.

C. E. Tynitor, of the Brooklyn Rifle Club, won the first prize in the short range match, while the Massachusetts teams won the 1st, 3d, and 4th prizes in the short range team match, the Bridgeport Rifle Club taking the second place. The champion's match, Wimbledon cup, the qualification matches, the skirmishers', and the inter-State long range match occupied the closing days of the meeting, a full report of which will be found in next week's JOURNAL.

PRESENTATION OF THE BADGES.

At the close of the contest of the second day the several teams were summoned to the President's tent, where Gen. Hancock awarded the prizes. Capt. Miller's team of U. S. Engineers were first marched to the front, and in presenting them with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup, the General said:

"This prize indicates the standard of excellence in shooting, between the various organizations of the National Guard, and of the Army, and the contest for its possession has always been a keen one; although shot for since the establishment of Creedmoor it has never been won twice by any but one organization."

"I congratulate the winning team upon its possession as an honorable trophy, which I trust will, during the year, inspire its members and the organization to which they belong with the desire to maintain the skill by which it has been won from such formidable adversaries."

In presenting the beautiful trophy presented by Senator Astor (State prize) to the 20th Separate Co., Binghamton, and the division prizes to the 7th and 14th regiments, he continued:

"For the last eight years teams representing the various organizations of the National Guard have met annually, at this range, to contest for these prizes. Under the stimulus excited by these competitions, year by year, the standard of skill has been raised until now it would seem that no better shooting is possible to be made with the soldier's weapon than you have shown to day in these matches. I do not hesitate to say that I regard these matches, and in fact rifle contests of all descriptions, as of great military value. To become good shot, men must be made interested; their personal and regimental pride must be aroused. We have found this to be the case in the Army, and it applies with even greater force to organizations like yours. The possession of a good team of twelve may not materially strengthen the regiment to which it belongs, but in the selection of that team, its practice, its success, and perhaps even in its occasional defeat an interest is maintained which permeates the whole organization, and is of the greatest military value. The difficulties you have had to encounter in coming here this year I understand are greater than has previously been the case. It is a matter of congratulation that so many have been willing to make the personal sacrifices required."

THE STATE TROOPS.

CAMP OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SHORTLY after mid-day on Monday, Sept. 5, three regiments, 2d, 3d, and 4th, and the battery, Connecticut N. G., under Brig.-Gen. Stephen R. Smith, were under canvas, at Camp Bigelow, on what will hereafter be known as the State Camp Grounds, Niantic, Conn. We have in previous years described these splendid grounds, as well as the very perfect way in which the camp is laid out, the only change on this occasion being that the tents of the Brigade Commander and his staff were placed on the right flank at right angles to the line, in the shape of a Y, with that of the General at the point, in such a position that he could overlook the camp, while the quarters of the Governor and staff were on their right, erected on three sides of square. The camp proper consisted of 607 A tents and 147 Wall tents, besides those in use by the Governor and Brigade Commander and their staffs. The camp was staked off the week before, and under the supervision of Gen. Harbison, Quartermaster-General of the State, and Col. Morgan, his assistant, the tents were erected and floors laid, so that when the troops arrived the camp was ready for occupation. The weather of Monday was dark and lowering, and every preparation was made for wet weather, while many an anxious thought was given to the morrow, the centenary of the battle of Groton. Fortunately, however, the threatening storm held up, and the first night was comfortable. After the guard mount the troops were sent to dinner, the first day closing with a brigade dress parade. The 4th regiment had in the meantime acted as escort to Governor Bigelow, who arrived in the afternoon.

Tuesday morning was not a promising one for the grand celebration, and it was a mooted question whether the rain would pour in torrents, or the sun flame out, dispel the dense fog, and fairly roast the soldiers. The reveille sounded at 6 a. m., and made of three-quarters of an hour the men had breakfasted and the camp was thoroughly policed. Company drills were dispensed with, the first duty of the day being brigade guard mount, the promptness with which the details from the 2d regt. were brought on the line being warmly commented on, while the tardiness of the 4th caused Col. Morgan, the Brigade Adjutant, to shut them out of the ceremony. Shortly after 8 p. m. the three regiments and the battery were formed in line, and marched to the railroad depot, where Capt. Stevenson, of Gen. Smith's staff, had trains ready to transport them to New London. Too much praise cannot be given this officer for the very earnest and thorough manner in which his duties were performed during the week. He is a treasure as a staff officer, and though he is not always at home on horseback he is fertile in expedients, even to the making up of a provost guard from the train hands, with which he offered to suppress a threatened riot in New London. The General, however, did not call his services as a commanding officer into request, so his knowledge of "street riot formations" was not tested. We do not know, however, that if called upon the Captain would have made good his promise. The troops paraded in fatigue uniform, each man having twenty rounds of blank cartridge, while the battery was well supplied; and all reached New London in due season.

We do not propose to describe the anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights, nor the individual doings of regiments and companies. Suffice it to say that Gen. Smith had laid his plans carefully, that his orders and directions were promptly and correctly obeyed by his officers, and that, though the brigade expended about 30,000 rounds of ammunition, not a single accident occurred to mar the pleasure of

the day, while the splendid discipline of the command may be inferred from the fact that though under arms from 7 a. m. until nearly midnight, with the thermometer in the nineties, there were few stragglers, and those were accounted for by the surgeons at the close of this terrible day's work for men who had left the farm, work shop, or counting house on the day before. Gen. Smith's complimentary order, in which he announced "his appreciation and thanks for their good and soldierly conduct, their handsome appearance in drill and parade, and excellent discipline during the day," was most thoroughly well deserved. The centennial of the battle of Groton Heights is still another feather in the cap of the Connecticut troops.

Wednesday, 7th, was a sweltering day in camp, and Gen. Smith, mindful of the health of his command, and remembering the fatigues of the previous day, "called a halt," and ordered that the regular drills, company and battalion, be dispensed with. The brigade guard mount was executed in most excellent shape, the details being prompt on time, and were brought into the line in a manner worthy of all praise. Gen. Clitz, U. S. A., specially detailed at the camp by orders from the War Department, arrived in the afternoon, and made a thorough inspection of the grounds and camp, remarking that "they were the finest he had ever seen." His arrival was quickly whispered through the company streets, and during the afternoon the men, notwithstanding the severe heat, "braced up," and here, there, and everywhere along the line they might be seen brushing buttons and plates and putting uniforms in first-class order. The result was that at dress parade the command appeared to the very best possible advantage, both in appearance and drill. It was, indeed, a handsomely executed ceremony, and was most heartily enjoyed by the General. At the close of the brigade parade the 2d regiment executed a similar ceremony in splendid shape, receiving the plaudits of the spectators.

Thursday, the 8th, opened with a grateful breeze, and as the rest of the previous day told on the men, the camp was astir long before the drums and bugles sounded the "Reveille." The morning company drills were well attended, while at the mid-day drills by battalion both officers and men were on their mettle. The movements were varied and, as a rule, fairly executed, and at the close brigade line was formed and the command reviewed by General Harmon, adjutant general of the State. This ceremony was in the main excellent, though there was considerable room for criticism with alignments, distances and salutes during the passage. The drills of the afternoon were also well attended, the men appearing anxious to learn and to show at their very best during the ceremonies and drill on Governor's day. The dress parades of the evening were all that could be desired.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

Friday, the 9th, was indeed the day of all days in camp, for the commander-in-chief would inspect and review the troops, as well as watch and judge of their efficiency during company and battalion drills. Early in the morning officers and men were up betimes, and even before the regular hour squads and companies were on the field training for the grand work of the day. At half-past 7 o'clock every company in camp was on the move, and from every quarter of the field the orders and instructions of officers and sergeants might be clearly heard. The work was continuous, and its good effects were most readily discerned. At 9 o'clock the brigade guard was mounted in handsome shape, every detail being carried to completion. We might here remark that there was one very bad feature in the work at Camp Bigelow, viz., the great amount of time wasted in the ceremonies between the old and new guards. On this day it took over an hour for the transfer of property and prisoners and the posting of the first relief of the new guard. In the meanwhile the old guard, which had performed its 24 hours' tour duty, was kept under arms and standing in the sun. It seemed indeed a useless waste of time and a needless hardship on the men, who should have been dismissed at once, while officers of the day and guard might make their transfers at their leisure. At half-past 10 a. m. the three regiments and the battery were out for battalion drill under their respective commanders. And as this would be the final drill for instruction we closely watched the several movements in order to discern the improvements of the week. We did not and could not expect from these commands the proficiency which might be attained were the regiments enabled to meet for battalion drill in armories during the winter months, yet were most agreeably surprised at the promptness and general merit displayed by both officers and men. In the 2d regiment where one wing, the left, located in New Haven, is enabled to meet and drill together, the proficiency shown was indeed excellent, their several movements being executed clean and distinct. In the right wing, however, composed of scattered companies, the officers were considerably at sea, and we were much astonished that though this was a drill for instruction the commandant failed to give the slightest explanation, and when a movement was blundered or incorrectly executed he merely ordered a repetition without pointing out the faults. The officers of this wing were clearly as ready and willing to learn as were their brothers of New Haven, but lacked opportunity, and here was a chance which was totally neglected. In almost every instance the dressings of this right wing were blundered, yet though the officers committed the errors under the very eyes of the instructor they were allowed to pass without correction. In the 3d regiment, composed of scattered companies, the hard work of the week was clearly apparent, and though their movements were not near perfection errors were quickly noted and rectified. The movements were repeated again and again until all understood them. We would recommend the officers of this command to use more judgment in the posting of markers and guides. These men appeared most willing to become familiar with their duties, but the extraordinary amount of pulling and hauling of individual guides as witnessed in this regiment only serves to make the men indignant and attract their attention from the duty of the hour. A word, or a motion with the sword, is all that is needed, for the men are quick to see for themselves. A guide should not be handled. The manual of this regiment showed a marked improvement, while the drillings were most commendable. Its skirmishing by regiment was excellent. The drill of the 4th regiment was a long and earnest one. Its companies come together but once each year—during camp—and in battalion movements they were decidedly at sea. The colonel seems a hard working and painstaking officer, and during this morning let no opportunity slip in the encouragement and instruction of his command. His orders were clear and concise, while his explanations of the several manoeuvres were short, clear, and to the point. We are sorry to say, however, that there was a certain lack of discipline in the rank and file which often defeated his efforts. There was altogether too much talking in the ranks, and far too much individual instruction from man to man. For this, however, the file closers are responsible, and if the colonel will insist that these officers perform their proper share of the duty as drill, see that the men obey the orders of their captains and cause all private conversation and instruction to cease, we answer for it that the 4th will be second to none in the State in their correct execution of battalion movements. The

regiment is composed of splendid material—they are workers—and ought to show to much better advantage. Their firings were very poor, while the skirmish drill was open to most severe criticism. In the fire kneeling of the skirmish lines we observed but few of the men who assumed the correct position, and although the left knee should be used as a rest, the very large majority of the men completely ignored it. The regiment, however, has steadily improved, and during the day showed the advantage of its steady drills. In the meanwhile the battery was doing some most excellent work. It had been drilled morning, noon, and night, for on Wednesday evening Lieut. Lee had his men galloping over the field by moonlight. The efficiency of this battery is indeed surprising, when it is remembered that the one week in camp is the only mounted instruction that the men receive during the course of the year, and that the horses are green. The activity and precision of the cannoniers are indeed marvellous in a militia command, but when taken in conjunction with the duty of drivers and horses, too much praise cannot be awarded to the battery, and officers witnessing their work for the first time are fair to believe that the battery is a part and parcel of the National Guard, or that Lieut. Lee is not a Regular Army officer and that one of the best in his position. We have again and again praised this battery, and can only repeat our former compliments. It is deserving of all the praise so warmly bestowed on it by visiting officers and spectators.

THE REVIEW BY GOV. BIGELOW.

At 2.30 P. M. the drums again sounded the assembly, and in full dress uniform the Brigade was formed for the crowning work of the week, review by the Governor. The formation was rapid, the three regiments and battery coming into line in splendid shape. The present to Gen. Smith was in accord with the previous work, and ere the several commands had been brought to the order and rest the Commander-in-Chief with his brilliant staff were seen riding down the line, amid the plaudits of the spectators. It may be incidentally remarked that this was the first occasion in ten years when a Governor of Connecticut has reviewed the State troops on horseback. "Prepare for review" was at once given by Gen. Smith, ranks were promptly opened and the present given in magnificent style. Unfortunately, however, the bands failed to play the required compliment, the drums endeavoring to fill the bill by sounding three ruffles. During the inspection of the line the steadiness of the several commands was excellent, and then companies were wheeled to the right for the passage. At the command march each organization stepped off, and at the first wheel there was not a particle of distance lost. Gen. Smith with his full staff saluted in unison and in splendid style. They were followed by the 3d regiment, under Col. W. H. Tubbs, with a staff of six and eight companies of twelve files. The right company was somewhat crowded on the staff, otherwise the marching distances and alignments were excellent. The salutes of officers were decidedly careless, and not a few failed to turn the head and eyes to the reviewing officer. As a whole, however, the march past was satisfactory. This command was uniformed in the State dress, trimmed with buff, white trousers and helmets. Following came the 2d regiment, Col. C. P. Graham at its head, with a staff of six, and ten companies of twelve full files. This regiment has retained the old-fashioned grey swallow-tail coat with the off condemned shako, and though not a belt or button was averted and the men looked as though they had each and every one stepped from a bandbox, the comparison between the soldierly looking uniform of the 3d and this "dress of our daddies" of the 2d was marked. The marching distances and alignments of the several companies were of the very best, even the out-of-town organizations holding their own with the New Haven wing. The salutes of officers were excellent. On the second wheel the 4th regiment, Col. Geo. S. Crofut, lost distance, while between the band and staff there was fully 50 yards. The regiment paraded eight companies, sixteen files, the men wearing the State uniform, trimmed with light blue. The marching and alignments of the several companies were but ordinary, the very short, mincing step standing out in notable contrast with the steady swing of the 2d and 3d. The salutes of the officers were in the main poor, while very few turned their heads toward the reviewing officer. The passage of the 4th could not under any circumstances be called a successful one. The battery, 4 guns, under Lieut. W. H. Lee, brought up the rear of the Brigade, and though we have no fault to find with its general precision, we must say that a command so praised and flattered for its general proficiency showed decidedly bad taste in not cleaning its gun after the morning drill. The Brigade wore its "best bib and tucker," and the soiled guns and harness of the battery detracted from the otherwise handsome appearance of the command. Following this review the several organizations were directed to manoeuvre by battalion, in order that the Governor might witness the proficiency of the command. In the 3d regiment the marching of the leading companies was fair, but at the wheel into line considerable distance was lost. In the column of four's movements the intervals were not well preserved, while the step was ragged in the extreme. The close column movements, ployments and deployments were very slow, while in a number of instances the company commanders were at fault as to the correct method of executing the orders of the Colonel. The drill of the 2d regiment was mainly in the same evolutions executed by the 3d, but were in general effect and precision far in advance of that regiment. The changes of direction were promptly and correctly executed, while the ployments and deployments in the close column movements were quick and snappy. The step and distances were nearly all good, while the manual was excellent. In the 4th regiment the drill was a protracted one. At the start the men were decidedly loose and careless, but as movement after movement was performed the officers and men warmed to the work in hand, and when the regiment moved to the open space on the right of the field, and opposite the Governor and staff, their precision was most marked, and was warmly applauded and commented upon. The evolutions of this regiment were various, mainly changes of front and formations of line of battle, and though the battery had invaded the ground for the purpose of showing what it could do, the 4th did not yield an inch, but continued to drill, often barely escaping a march through or over the guns and caissons. The drill of this regiment was a good one, and though not without flaw was an excellent sample of the gain in instruction during the week in camp. The regiments were now formed in line of battle and the firings executed by battalion and file. At first the volleys of the 3d and 4th were ragged, but increased after one or two rounds, and the final volleys were delivered in splendid shape. It would be hard indeed to determine in the many excellent volleys which was the best. After a short rest the bands were consolidated and the brigade paid a marching salute to the General. In this manoeuvre the regimental commanders appeared to be at sea, while to add to the mixture General Smith and his staff stationed themselves on the left flank of the column. The band wheeled out, and were followed by the colonel and first company of the 3d regiment, before it was found that a marching salute was intended. The second company made a half wheel, but was at once straightened, and the balance of the brigade

passed; not an officer, however, saluted. The command was then dismissed. After a rest of half an hour, the brigade was again formed this time for dress parade. Each regiment was formed on its own ground in handsome shape, and was then massed in line of battalion columns by Lieut. Col. Morgan, the formation being rapid and one of the handsomest we have ever witnessed. There was not a flaw from beginning to end. The manual of the several commands was excellent, while the retreat by the bugle corps, the gun fire and lowering of the garrison flags were so well timed as to receive the plaudits of the spectators. The 3d regiment next executed a special dress parade, the companies forming in double time in excellent style, but well as this ceremony was executed, it was surpassed by a dress parade of the 2d regiment, this command being formed in just 58½ seconds from the sounding of the march to the present of the Adjutant. The 2d had rarely shown to better advantage than on this occasion, the men were as steady as rocks during the "sound off," while their manual was of the very best. This ceremony closed the duty of the day, and the officers and men had every reason to feel tired, for from 6.30 A. M. until 6 P. M. there seemed to be a continuous round of duty, with the bare exception of an hour and a half devoted to dinner. And yet not a complaint was heard, the men knowing that the work was for their good, most heartily enjoyed it. That this encampment of the Connecticut troops was the most successful in the history of its National Guard none can deny; the discipline maintained, the improvement in drill and the readiness with which officers and men fell into accord will long be remembered. The number out of camp, day or night, was less than in former years, and that too with an increase of one regiment, while the fun and jollity of the men, though not a whit less, was not of that boisterous nature so often remarked in militia camps. The Brigade National Guard of Connecticut has never before attained so high a standard of excellence.

The morning reports of the 9th show a present of 1,392; absent 264. Total, 1,656, as follows:

| | Officers. | Men. | Total. | Absent. | Aggregate. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|------------|
| 2d regiment..... | 32 | 449 | 481 | 106 | 587 |
| 3d regiment..... | 34 | 360 | 394 | 98 | 492 |
| 4th regiment..... | 33 | 412 | 445 | 54 | 499 |
| Battery..... | 4 | 68 | 72 | 6 | 78 |
| | 103 | 1,289 | 1,392 | 264 | 1,656 |

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMP.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The 2d Brigade was the first to go into camp this year, occupying the State camp grounds, at South Framingham, from Tuesday, the 6th instant, until Saturday, the 10th instant, inclusive. The brigade had a comparatively small turn out, as the 9th regiment was excused from camp duty owing to their proposed trip to Yorktown next month, and the season's "excursioning" in the 5th regiment and cavalry, caused a small attendance in those commands. On Tuesday the total attendance was 998, and deducting four bands which aggregate 72 musicians, there were only 926 officers and enlisted men in camp. On Friday the total strength was 1,052, or an aggregate of 980 officers and men after throwing out the four bands. Not a particularly pleasant point for comparison with last year's attendance. There is one point becoming more and more apparent from season to season, which undoubtedly materially affects the attendance at the annual camps, and we shall take occasion later on to refer to it at some length. The camp was laid out similar to last year, the interval generally occupied by the 9th regiment, being divided up among the different organizations, who had more space than at any previous camp. The 8th regiment held the right, then came the 5th and the artillery, while the cavalry held the extreme left of the line. The daily camp routine was as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Reveille..... | 6.15 A. M. |
| Surgeon's call..... | 6.30 A. M. |
| Breakfast..... | 7.00 A. M. |
| Adjutant's call (guard mounting)..... | 8.30 A. M. |
| Drill..... | 9.30 A. M. |
| Recall..... | 11.30 A. M. |
| Orderly hours..... | 12.00 M. |
| Dinner..... | 12.30 P. M. |
| Drill..... | 3.00 P. M. |
| Recall..... | 4.30 P. M. |
| Dress parade and retreat..... | |
| Inspection and muster immediately after dress parade..... | |
| Supper..... | 7.00 P. M. |
| Tattoo..... | 10.30 P. M. |
| Taps..... | 11.00 P. M. |

The brigade guard was dispensed with, except at posts established at the two main entrances and at the brigade headquarters. Each regiment and battalion had its guard at regimental and battalion headquarters and at the pumps and sinks. A sufficient number of cavalrymen were detailed to form the provost guard. Upon the occasion of our visit the 8th regiment was detailed upon brigade guard, and, as we entered the main entrance from South Framingham, had an opportunity to observe a very important feature of guard duty, viz., turning out the guard to receive the field officer of the day. It was well done. Without hesitation every soldier sprang to his place, the lieutenant of the guard took position, and the salute was given correctly and handsomely; it was duly acknowledged by the officer of the day, and, after a glance along the line, ranks were broken by the guard, and the officer passed along behind the line of tents and was soon out of sight, all in a space of less than four minutes. We saw this repeated at the other entrance during the afternoon, and equally as well done. The sentries at the entrance did nothing beyond examine passes and prevent the entrance of those who had no business upon the field. At brigade headquarters a sort of clock like regularity prevailed. Every sentry faced at the same time, executed the change of arms simultaneously, and stepped off with a regularity that would cause a well oiled piece of machinery to blush in comparison. Verily it seemed that every sentry must have an iron rod along his back to which he was inseparably attached. It seemed obvious to each man that to turn his head was a crime and that the monotonous tramp—tramp—should not fall from a given cadence, no matter what happened. Now this is all nonsense. A sentry can pace his beat in an easy and natural manner without straining his nerves to their highest possible tension. He can gaze about him in a reasonable way, so that he can determine not only what is passing on in his immediate vicinity but also what transpires on many portions of the camp ground; not gaze out of the corner of his eye and trust to luck to tell him what is passing by or approaching his post. This seemed to be the great fault with the headquarters guard. The sentries seemed afraid to look about them, and consequently when an officer on foot approached they were frequently at loss to determine to what salute he was entitled, and frequently gave an officer the present when he was not entitled to the honor, and *vice versa* when he should have received the present. Salutes were general, and we do not call to mind a single sentry failing to salute an officer when the latter approached his post. On the con-

trary, every sentry seemed alive to this important feature, and members of the non-commissioned brigade staff and at times privates of the provost guard were given honors which they had no right to acknowledge. This is an excusable error for the guard. It is far better to err upon the side of duty than to be open to criticism for inattention, laxity and unpardonable ignorance. Guard duty at regimental and battalion headquarters was equally as well done, but here the same objectionable features referred to at brigade headquarters were noticeable. But we must praise the evident desire of every sentry to do his best. We were not disappointed in the general observance of military courtesy. The enlisted men rarely failed to salute properly the commissioned officers, and the officers were scrupulous in acknowledging the salutes. There was, however, a tendency in some country companies to encourage unmilitary relations between officers and men. It should be remembered that neighbors and good friends take on the relation of superior and subordinate when in the uniform of service, and this relation must be respected. Last year, in speaking of the cleanliness of the camp, we paid a high tribute to the general efficiency of the police details, but took occasion to criticize incidentally one organization for allowing garbage to remain in rear of its cook houses. In a stroll over the camp this year, the only rubbish that met our eye on the neat field was expressed in this not formidable memorandum: "A fragment of newspaper, two half lemons (squeezed), a Japanese paper napkin (secondhand), three cigar stubs, and a cork"—this on a field where 1,000 soldiers were encamped, with as many visitors each day. The camp was thoroughly policed, and scatterers of rubbish soundly abused. We frequently saw men picking up and removing the rubbish thrown about by visitors, as if the field were their private lawn. Great precautions were taken to insure the health of the brigade. The wells of each organization were guarded to prevent the pollution of water; the sinks were visited at frequent intervals by the medical director and battalion surgeons, and there was little sickness during the week, despite of several days of unfavorable weather.

The work done during the week can be summed up as follows, apart from the regular daily routine published above: Each regiment and battalion was inspected; a review was held on Thursday by General Sherman, and another on Friday by Governor Long; brigade dress parades on each day; more than the usual amount of escort duty; company, regimental and battalion drill; brigade and regimental guard mounting; regimental dress parades, etc., were all faithfully performed, with real benefit to all the organizations. Much regret was expressed that not a single brigade drill took place. It is the only time during the year when the brigade is together, and it seems a pity that one of the dress parades could not have been dispensed with for a few brigade movements that would have been of great benefit to the organizations.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

Friday was the great day of the camp, owing to the review by Governor Long. At 3 o'clock drummer's call was heard, soon followed by the assembly in the 8th and taken up after some delay in the 5th. The bands and drum corps were consolidated in one immense band, under Reeves, and, at a signal from the assistant adjutant general, the consolidated drum corps sounded the adjutant's call, markers were thrown out, and the band playing, regimental and battalion lines were formed in a twinkling. The 5th immediately went into close column, followed shortly after by the 8th, which seemed very slow in dressing. When the band again struck up, the 5th regiment and the artillery battalion were the only organizations that started promptly for the brigade line. The brigade staff officers were exceedingly slow in posting markers, and Col. Peach evidently waited their establishment before he moved his command. As it was, the markers were placed too far to the left, and this error in judgment was made apparent during the passage in review. The brigade was handsomely presented to the brigade commander, and a line salute was given Governor Long, who had taken position. During the passage of the reviewing party around the line the steadiness was admirable, except in the left company in the 1st division of the 8th regiment where there was considerable uneasiness and hands were continually going to the face. Change direction by the left flank was to all intents and purposes, well executed. In passing in review the 8th stepped off magnificently; the 5th did not stir, Col. Trull evidently observing that the distance between the band and the 8th would soon be gained by the latter, and determined that his command should have plenty of room. The artillery battalion was prompt, the cavalry took its own pleasure.

As the band approached the reviewing officer, it was at once seen that the 8th was now close upon the horses of the field and staff, who in turn were upon the heels of the band. The result was obvious. The cadence of the regiment was terribly short, and, where the leading company generally has a long, swinging step, it was forced to almost mark time before the reviewing stand. The regiment was made unsteady thereby, and there was a gain of distance in the left battalion. The right and centre battalions, however, kept their distance in good form, and ranks were well closed. Alignments were excellent, a surprising feature, as there would have been excuse had more or less wavering been noticeable. The salutes were in excellent form, so far as distances and the fact of saluting is concerned, but the officers slouched by without putting life or interest in this particular, which might easily be made a strong feature with the regiment. The passage was unfortunate, and as we stated above is solely due to the error of allowing insufficient interval between the band and the regiment when the brigade line was formed. The 5th had ample room, and came up in good style with a slashing cadence, fair alignments (they should have been excellent, the regiment parading only twelve files to a command), a good set up, and distances well preserved. Salutes were sharp and correct, and we did not notice a single omission. The Artillery Battalion showed excellent alignments of pieces and caissons, good salutes, and general steadiness of the cannoniers, but hardly a box had its full complement of artillerymen. The Cavalry Battalion paraded in platoons single rank of twenty front. The horses behaved well, and alignments were fully up to last year's record. Salutes and distances were praiseworthy. As a whole, we cannot say that this ceremony was a poor one, but we do not think it can for a moment be compared with that witnessed by us last season. There was a general laxity and want of promptness from beginning to end, yet if we were called upon to state just where it existed it would be a difficult matter to do. There seemed a lack of interest permeating the brigade, as if each organization was anxious to finish the ceremony and get back to quarters.

The 5th immediately formed line, wheeled in line-of-battle and continued the march, formed close column, deployed into line, gave some very good loading and firing, formed double column of fours, deployed, and gave a variety of battalion movements in column of companies and divisions, that are entitled to warm praise for the promptness and intelligence with which they were executed. It showed careful study and faithful work. The 8th went into line-of-battle, and their march across the field was the best we have ever seen. A twelve company regiment that can present such a

perfect alignment as the 8th is capable of great work in the school of the battalion. A variety of changes were executed, mainly in close column formations with deployments and in changes of front. As a general thing they were well given—perhaps we ought to say excellent—when considering that this regiment is widely scattered over the northeastern part of the State and meets together but twice a year. We think we detected considerable improvement over the spring drill at Newburyport in June, but a good theoretical school for the line officers will yet work wonders. The line officers of the 8th do not understand the theory of battalion movements, and much of the practical field work is thrown away upon them. They learn to execute certain movements like machines without understanding their principle. The cavalry and artillery went into quarters without drill, and waited for brigade dress parade. We saw a sample of the artillery drill by the battalion during our stay in camp, and must say that we were agreeably surprised to find a decidedly lively, well posted and thoroughly drilled command, in the place of one of the batteries recommended for disbandment by the Adjutant-General, if its standard in drill and discipline was not improved. If the battery in question really was at such a low stage, it has effected a wonderful change for the better. The brigade dress parade passed off smoothly, the line formations being more rapid than in the formation for review. This practically closed the day's work.

The discipline of the brigade was excellent. Officers and men paid strict attention to orders. We did not see a single intoxicated soldier, and the supply of liquor upon the camp ground was very small, as compared with some camps we have visited.

The point of improvement that we desire to call to the attention of the adjutant-general and the brigade commander is the lack of rifle practice. An excellent range, fully equipped, is established upon the field, with plenty of targets, and the State Arsenal is hard by, where ample ammunition is stored. Yet, notwithstanding this advantage, the targets are not used from one end of the week to the other.

We must not fail to commend the provost marshal and his detail of cavalry for work well and courteously done. We made a personal examination of the guard, and, among other matters, noticed with pleasure the rapid way in which the field was cleared and then kept free for drill.

New York.—The 14th regiment paraded ninety officers and men for an extra tour of class practice at Creedmoor on Sept. 5, Capt. R. Cardona in command. Capt. Browe, I. R. P., had charge of the shooting, with Major Webb, of the Brigade Staff, as general superintendent. In the 2d class, 100 and 300 yards, the ten companies were represented by 67 men, of whom 40 qualified on the first trial. In a second practice, 19 men shot, of whom 4 qualified. In the contest for the marksman's decoration, 88 fired over the 200 and 500 yards ranges, 18 qualifying. Late in the afternoon 49 men were again placed before the targets, 22 winning the badge. The firing in ranks, eight companies participating, was, as a rule, poor. The detachment behaved excellently all day, without any guards, setting a good example to more pretentious organizations.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Brownell, 11th Brigade, has received his commission. He has reappointed the staff of Gen. Molineux. There was one vacancy, Commissary of Subsistence,

which will most probably be filled by the appointment of Quartermaster A. H. Kelly, 47th regt.

The 3d Division Rifle Association, Albany, will hold its fall prize meeting on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 6 and 7. The State prize, having been withheld under the present economical policy of the State administration, is to be replaced by a trophy presented by Col. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., late commandant of the 10th regt.

Co. G, 7th regt., Capt. James C. Abrams, will hold its fifty-sixth anniversary dinner at Manhattan Beach on Friday, Sept. 23. Invitations have been issued to all honorably discharged members to be present on that occasion.

The annual inspections in the 8th Brigade, Col. A. F. Lindley commanding, will take place as follows: 16th Sep. Co., Catekill, Monday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m.; 23d Co., Hudson, on the same day, at 4.30 p. m.; 20th Battalion, Kingston, Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 9 a. m.; 21st regt., Poughkeepsie, at 2.30 p. m.; Battery D, artillery, Poughkeepsie, on the same day, at 4 p. m.; 17th Battalion, Newburg, Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 10.30 a. m.

Ex-Capt. Peter Schlig, 32d regiment, has been unanimously chosen major of the 11th regiment. The new major is a war veteran and a thorough National Guardsman.

Sergt. Washington Content, Co. A, 12th regiment, has been unanimously chosen 2d lieutenant of Co. H of that command.

Major-General Shaler has requested permission of the Commander-in-Chief to parade his command or such part of it as he may deem proper on the arrival in this country of the distinguished French party.

A detachment of the 60th regiment, under Col. Cavanagh, went to Creedmoor for class practice on Sept. 8, but through the neglect or carelessness of the regimental quartermaster no transportation had been provided, and instead of the "special" for the range, the troops went down by the regular train, 10 a. m., and had to march from Queens. The shooting strength of the detachment was 97 officers and men, the practice being under the care of Capt. Carton, with Major A. L. David superintending, while in the absence of the regimental surgeon Dr. Miller was detailed for the day. An example should be made of surgeons who permit their commands to go to Creedmoor unattended. Eighty-five men shot in the 1st class, of whom 25 qualified, while of the 77 who competed for the marksman's badge but 15 won the trophy. The firing in ranks was very poor, but five of the companies being represented, and of these three of the commanders were on duty, lacking either sword or belt. There were no guards posted during the day, and the men behaved excellently. There is evidently a sore loose somewhere in the management of this regiment, which should call for an overhauling by the brigade commander.

The annual fall meeting of Gating Battery E, 1st Division, will take place at Creedmoor on Thursday, Nov. 13.

MICHIGAN.—The Governor of Michigan in his General Orders of September 9, designating a Brigade of Infantry (six companies) with band to proceed to Yorktown, Oct. 15 next, says: The Commander-in-chief anticipates with confidence that these companies will fully recognize an obligation to be prepared to creditably represent the State Troops of Michigan. He believes that they will bear in mind that they are to meet a comparison with the troops of other States, from every section of the country, and that they will make the

comparison favorable in every respect, he has no doubt, remembering as they do, that Michigan in these days is neither disposed nor expected to appear disadvantageously, in any part of her State government, and especially in her troops, having attained through them in the war a most conspicuous and honorable record. The Governor and Staff will accompany the brigade, which will be commanded by Gen Withington.

PENNSYLVANIA.—During the camp of the 3d Brigade at Wilkesbarre, Aug. 23 to 29, a full report of which was given in last week's JOURNAL, considerable attention was paid to rifle practice. The firing was by file, at 200 yards, standing. The following table will show the result:

| Regiment. | No. of men. | Hits. | Score. | Possible score. | Per cent of perfect thing. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 4th..... | 138 | 69 | 194 | 990 | .98 |
| 8th..... | 335 | 118 | 336 | 1675 | .100 |
| 9th..... | 139 | 69 | 208 | 695 | .150 |
| 12th..... | 229 | 56 | 155 | 1145 | .68 |
| 13th..... | 249 | 131 | 922 | 1245 | .74 |
| Unattached Co..... | 50 | 13 | 36 | 250 | .70 |

WHILE the Italians are making deep sea soundings in the southern parts of their Mare Magnum, the French have commissioned a ship of war, the *Travailleur*, to sound the sea in another direction, and already it has been examined to the depth of 2,005 metres. Among other animals found is an eyeless lobster, which was discovered some years since by the *Challenger* at a great depth in the ocean.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—JOHNSTONE.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. W. Dickinson, September 8, Lieut. EDWARD H. BROWNE, U. S. Army, and Miss ALICE LOUISE JOHNSTONE, of Almont, Mich.

DE LANTY—FIELD.—At Chicago, Illinois, September 7, 1881 Lieut. HAYDEN DE LANTY, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss GEORGE IANA FIELD.

SLACK—BUCKLEY.—At Genesee, N. Y., September 7, Master W. H. SLACK, U. S. Navy, to Miss MAY BUCKLEY.

DIED.

ASTON.—At Portsmouth, N. H. Navy-yard, Sept. 10, Chief Engineer ALBERT ASTON, U. S. Navy.

BRESE.—At Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1881, Captain E. RANDOLPH BRESE, U. S. N.

BURNSIDE.—At Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13, 1881, Major General A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Senator.

GART.—At Port Townsend, Washington Territory, Sept. 6, 1881, PERRY QUACKENBUSH, infant son of Perry and Elizabeth Quackenbush Gart.

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A GERMAN firm, Messrs. Schwartzkopf, has received an order from the Spanish government for 100 fish torpedoes. Several of them will be tried shortly at Kiel. The Chinese government have also bought twenty fish torpedoes from this establishment, and it is said that the experiments made with these submarine machines have proved very successful.

The Spanish cruiser *Grarina* was launched, Aug. 28, from the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company in the presence of a large number of visitors, including many Spanish ladies and gentlemen. It is now sixteen years ago since there was turned out from the same shipbuilding yard, and for the same country, the armor-plated frigate *Vitoria*, which still ranks as the first vessel in the Spanish navy.

The following statement gives for various classes of ships the average weight of machinery, including engines, boilers, water, and all fittings ready for sea, in lbs., per indicated horse-power:

| | Pounds per I. H. P. |
|---|---------------------|
| Merchant steamers..... | 480 |
| Royal Navy..... | 360 |
| Engines specially designed for light draught vessels..... | 280 |
| Royal Navy. <i>Polypemus</i> class (given by Mr. Wright)..... | 180 |
| Modern locomotive..... | 140 |
| Torpedo vessels..... | 60 |
| Ordinary marine boilers, including water..... | 196 |
| Locomotive boilers, including water..... | 60 |

The review of some 40,000 Scottish Volunteers in Queen's Park, Edinburgh, has been the subject of much congratulation in the English papers. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Greenock contributed large contingents, but the flower of the force was drawn from the rural and Highland districts, and from the small towns in the North and West. The first organization of Scottish volunteers under the circular issued by the British government in 1859, authorizing the organization of a volunteer force, was the City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the review shows the growth

of the organization since then. Of the character of the men the *London Morning Post* says: "As a rule, the Volunteers whom the Queen had come to inspect must be termed a fine body, yet we noticed a great many men not at all well set up, and wearing their uniform and accoutrements in a style which could not be called military. On the other hand, some of the corps were remarkable for their smartness, and the almost herculean stature of not a few of their men." Comparing the review with that of the English Volunteers at Windsor, "one would say the Southerners perhaps are better drilled, but in point of physique are certainly second to the 40,000 men who struggled so manfully to make a brave show under the most trying circumstances." Another account says: "All were drenched by the time they entered the saluting alignment; their saturated clothes shone like satin or silk, plumes were awry, feathers bedraggled, the fur of the busbies was turned, the erst clean white spats of the Highlanders were black with the muddy slush; yet still the determined fellows trudged bravely along." The review was in a pelting rain storm, and stress is laid upon the fact that the Queen insisted upon witnessing it from an open carriage. The Duke of Cambridge wore his cloak over his uniform, but the Duke of Edinburgh, in his Royal Artillery uniform, and his brother, Prince Arthur, in his scarlet uniform as major-general, were unprotected; so were Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport and the others.

A CONCLUDING series of five rounds was fired before sending the 100-ton guns to their destined positions at Gibraltar and Malta, Aug. 30, at the practice range adjoining the Royal Arsenal. "The charge," says *Iron*, "consisted of 450 lb. of the most approved prismatic pebbles, each about one inch in diameter, and the projectile was a flat-headed proof shot of 2,000 lb. Having been pointed at the outer bay of the proof butts, a cavernous recess nearly filled with sand, the gun was carefully laid by means of mirrors, and the screens placed in position for marking the time of flight. The gun, 34 feet in length, and tapering down from 6 feet 6 inches at the breech to a diameter of 2 feet 6 inches at the

muzzle, presented, from an artilleryman's point of view, a noble appearance as it stood clear above the parapet ready to speak, which it presently did with a terrible roar, filling the air with a cloud of smoke and dust and debris, and playing havoc with the sandbags which shielded the turret. The registered velocity was 1570 feet per second, a very superior performance due to the especial quality of the powder. Only one other round was fired, as some of the hydraulic tubes displayed signs of weakness, and the committee, who appeared very earnest in their investigations, postponed the trials. The complicated character of the machinery is regarded as somewhat to its detriment, but it is expected to act well when once in thorough working order."

The conduct of the cadets at the Military Academy, Woolwich, which was severely animadverted upon last year by the Duke of Cambridge does not appear to have much improved, for the Board of Visitors of this year say: "The Board regret to find that several cases of misconduct on the part of the cadets have occurred during the past year. Last term ten cadets were rusticated and one was removed altogether from the Academy. The course pursued will, it is hoped, have a salutary effect in checking the breaches of discipline which have of late been unusually prevalent. On account of the unsatisfactory conduct of the general body of cadets, the Governor, at the termination of the course in February last, did not feel justified in recommending a cadet for the sword which is usually awarded as a prize for exemplary conduct. The progress made by the cadets in their studies is reported to have been, on the whole, not so satisfactory as could be wished. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the short terms of instruction which have recently prevailed at the Academy, and which only ceased last August."

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READ

The following glowing endorsements by the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington Press, of MAJOR THEODORE J. ECKERSON'S NEW BOOK, "WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN;" AND OTHER RHYMES OF CAMP AND HEARTH, and then inquire for the Book at *Brentand's Literary Emporium, Union Square, New York*, at the *Book-stores in Boston*, and at 159 High Street, Boston, from which latter address it will be mailed, prepaid, and securely wrapped, upon receipt of \$1.50 by R. I. ECKERSON.

From Boston Home Journal of Aug. 13, 1881.

In appearance this little volume of poems is a perfect gem. It is printed in the superior style of the Riverside Press, on heavy tinted paper, elegantly bound in green and gold, with gilt edges. On the front cover is a ship in gold coming into port, and on the back cover a sword and pen crossed. In his brief preface Major Eckerson speaks modestly of his poems, and says: "Such as they are I dedicate them to my beloved wife, my constant and faithful companion in my journeys North, South, East, and West—on the ocean, over mountain snows, and across rivers and plains—in performance of my public duties during the past thirty-three years." One peculiar merit of these poems is that there is a soul in them. They have emanated from a true and gallant as well as a loving heart, and they will surely reach the heart of the sympathetic reader. Those especially of a domestic nature are very beautiful in sentiment, and will be treasured in many loving family circles where their tender strains will be fully appreciated. The other poems, of the camp and the field, while they are stirring and heroic, have the same genial spirit pervading them. Major Eckerson need have no fear of the critic, for only the cynic can have fault to find with his poems; for they possess real literary and poetic merit, even though the modest and gallant author does not claim such merit for them. We cordially commend this beautiful gem—or rather casket of gems, to all lovers of soulful poetry.

From Boston Transcript, Aug. 5, 1881.

POEMS BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

"When My Ship Comes In" is the title of a little volume of poems by Major Theodore J. Eckerson, a well known Regular Army officer, now stationed in this city. Major Eckerson is a veteran, having entered the service when a boy, nearly forty-three years ago. He carried the musket through the latter years of the Florida war, as well as through the entire campaign in Mexico, where he took part in all the battles of the war save that of Buena Vista. Fourteen years' service in the ranks gained him his first commission, and in all the time since he has been on active duty. Many of these "rhymes" appeal strongly to the sympathies and imagination of the reader. One of the best is that which gives the book its title—"When My Ship Comes In." That phrase was the usual answer to the demands of the author's little daughter for things beyond her reach, and was accepted, as it has been by many other children, in a literal sense. So steadfast was her faith that she used to dream of seeing the vessels sail into port.

Dream on, joyous little daughter,
But a few short, sunny years,
And your visions bright will vanish;
All your pearls dissolve in tears;
For the long-expected vessel
Bears no pearl or jewelled pin,
Though her freight of tears and sadness
Is most surely coming in.

Yes, my trusting little daughter,
O my winsome Adelaide,
When I cross the troubled water,
And my last, last debt is paid,
When sad faces crowd around me,
And with locks all white and thin,
I am laid within my coffin,
Then my ship is coming in!

Of the freight of tears and sorrows
None will be for me to share;
Mine have been all wept and suffered,
Through long years of grief and care;
Yours will be the cross, my darling,
While the crown alone I win;
Yours will be tears and anguish
When my ship comes sailing in!

The author's varied experience by flood and field has furnished him with abundance of incidents for working into verse, many of which he has turned to account. The war poems are full of *verve* and action. "To My Old Musket," "My Old Knapsack," and "The Veteran of the Mexican War," are notably excellent, although there is nothing so good of its kind in the collection as "The Old Superintendent of the National Cemetery," a poem which for naturalness and direct, simple strength may challenge comparison with anything that has been written for Decoration Day purposes. Here is a single stanza:

They tell me that the fair ones of the South will strew their
flowers
When next they hold Memorial Day on both their graves
and ours;
Well, this is right, I'm glad to see good feeling coming
round,
For hatred never moved the boys who lie beneath the
ground.

Look! over in that corner sleep a dozen boys in gray,
And I twine a wreath for each of them on Decoration Day.
For who shall judge the hearts of those that grassy mound
conceals?

We've had our fight and bear no grudge—that's how a
soldier feels!

The book is beautifully printed and bound, with
emblematic cover and gilt edges.

From Sunday Herald, Washington, Aug. 7, 1881.

Here we have a collection of verses almost all written
directly from the heart, "on occasion," it may be by a

hand more accustomed to the grasp of the glaive than
the pen, but still speaking a sad and simple sincerity.
They are given to the world many years after the pro-
duction of many of them in the form of what is almost
an *édition de luxe*, not, as the author informs us in his
dedicatory preface, to challenge criticism. They will
make a highly interesting addition to the literature pro-
duced from and circulating in the Army, especially
wherever Major Eckerson is known personally or by
reputation. He is one of the bravest veterans of the
Mexican war, episodes of which fill a considerable share
of the pages in the present volume.

Besides poems of the "camp" his effusions extend to
many tender domestic subjects coming under the head
of "Hearth," and we find also his farewell address,
written for, and recited by Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne,
Portland, Oregon, in 1864; a Masonic address for St.
John's Day, one for Decoration Day, 1880 (Brownsville,
Texas), a monody on the death of Major-General Fred.
Steele, and other similar efforts of historical interest.

From St. Paul Pioneer Press, of Aug. 15, 1881.

RHYMES OF CAMP AND HEARTH.

Major Eckerson disarms criticism of his little volume,
"When My Ship Comes In," by disclaiming for its con-
tents any great literary or poetic merit. It is a collec-
tion of poems on martial and domestic subjects. The
ties of home, family, religion, and patriotism are the
strong and noble authors of these sketches. "The
Veterans of the Mexican War" is the longest and most
ambitious of the collection. They are the generous
offerings of a good heart to those whom it holds
dearest. The author is a well known and gallant offi-
cer, a veteran of 1848, and an esteemed friend of Gen.
Grant. His book is the completest specimen of the
typographer's and book-binder's art which has appeared
for many months. The designs for the cover are very
appropriate and beautifully executed.

From Boston Post of Aug. 5, 1881.

A very dainty volume of poetry comes to us from the
pen of Major Eckerson. Major Eckerson is altogether
too modest in his description of his little volume. The
poems are cleverly and smoothly written, and show a
graceful fancy and poetic sentiment. The volume is so
uniquely and prettily bound that it deserves a word of
praise. The design of a ship coming into port in gold
upon one cover, and a crossed sword and pen upon the
other, are very appropriate.

From Boston Sunday Herald, of Aug. 7, 1881.

Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., has just published a
little volume of poems entitled, "When My Ship Comes
In, and Other Rhymes of Camp and Hearth." It is
from the Riverside Press, and is elegantly bound in
green and gold. Although the Major modestly dis-
claims any special literary merit for his rhymes, the
reader will think they deserve commendation, and
many of the effusions will appeal to sympathetic chords
in the heart of every soldier.

From Army and Navy Journal, of Aug. 7, 1881.

MAJOR ECKERSON'S POEMS.

One of the handsomest little volumes of the year is
that of Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., "When My
Ship Comes In." The readers of the JOURNAL have
more than once had specimens of the graceful and
earnest poetical work of Major Eckerson. Though
largely poems of personal or family incident, they none
the less strongly awake sympathetic chords in those
who have had analogous experiences. We feel sure
that in the two Services they will be warmly welcomed,
and to other readers we may say that the author is a
veteran of the Mexican war, and fought in all of Scott's
and Taylor's battles, except Buena Vista, and that
several of his effusions relate to incidents of that war.

We have already published some poems of sentiment,
such as "My Old Musket," "The Night at Monterey,"
which now appear in this volume.

From Bismarck Tribune, of Aug. 12, 1881.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN.

"When My Ship Comes In," an elegant little volume
of poems of Camp and Hearth, by Major Theo. J.
Eckerson, formerly of this city, has been issued by the
Riverside Press. It is a perfect little gem and would
adorn any centre table, or add to the attraction of any
bookcase. Some of the poems possess rare merit and
all are very good indeed.

From Boston Journal, of Aug. 14, 1881.

In a very neat volume, well printed and tastefully
bound, Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. A., pub-
lishes "When My Ship Comes In," and other Rhymes
of Camp and Hearth. A large number of the verses
are domestic, pleasing in character, and smooth in their
versification. Those relating to the Camp are inspired
by incidents of the Mexican war, and of the war of the
Rebellion. There is a tone in all that will commend
them to favorable attention.

From New York Graphic of Aug. 13, 1881.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN.

A man or woman possessing some poetic gifts, but
modest about them withal is a pleasure to have in one's
family or circle of acquaintances. Major T. J. Ecker-
son, of the United States Army, seems to be one of this
class, judging from the pretty little volume of verses
called "When My Ship Comes In, and Other Rhymes
of Camp and Hearth," which has just been published.
They cover a long period of Army service, the earliest
being written during the Mexican war. They deal with
such subjects as naturally engage a high-minded
soldier's attention. Many of them are tributes to his
wife and his children, while others express a father's
regrets at seeing his home become more and more
desolate because the young ones go forth to build their
nests elsewhere. A tender mood seems to inspire the
Major throughout.

From Boston Globe, of Aug. 6, 1881.

Marked by an earnestness and sincerity which will
certainly excite the sympathy of the reader, are the
rhymes which Major Theodore J. Eckerson, of the
United States Army, has just collected and published in
a handsomely bound volume, printed at the Riverside
Press, and of course quite perfect in typographical ap-
pearance. They are called "When My Ship Comes
In," and other Rhymes of Camp and Hearth, and their
unaffectedness in style, and the abundant evidence that
all came from the heart and expressed its true feelings,
give the book a value much greater than most collec-
tions of the kind.

From Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, Aug. 6, 1881.

"When My Ship Comes In," and other Rhymes of
Camp and Hearth, by Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A.,
is a volume that merits praise for the straightforward-
ness, the spirit and the force with which the poet has
expressed himself. The poems are deep in feeling, and
possess a manly and simple frankness that wins esteem
for the sentiments which inspired them.

From Yankee Blade, of Aug. 20, 1881.

"When My Ship Comes In," is the modest title of a
superb little volume of poems, written by Major Theo.
J. Eckerson, U. S. A. We cannot fully agree with the
author; they are not "simply rhymes;" for these
rhymes contain much good sense, and are flavored with
a sufficient amount of poetic inspiration to place them
above the so-dier-writer's own estimate. At all events
they are very pleasant reading, and the volume itself is
so elegant in its green and gold binding, its gilt edges,
its heavy tinted paper, and its fine typography, that it
would grace the centre-table of the most fastidious
litterateur.

From New York Herald, of Aug. 8, 1881.

"When My Ship Comes In," and other Rhymes of
Camp and Hearth, by Major Theo. J. Eckerson, de-
scribes pretty accurately the contents of the beautifully
bound little volume of tender and martial lyrics which
lies before us. Here are dainty bits of domestic heart
experiences and stirring strains from olden battle-fields.
"Coming over the Bar" among the former, and "The
Old Superintendent" among the latter, are typical of
the worth of the poems.

From United Service Magazine, for Sept., 1881.

"When My Ship Comes In," by Major T. J. Ecker-
son.

This work certainly merits the greatest praise. Neatly
printed on heavy gilt-edged paper, with green and gold
binding, it presents a very handsome appearance. The
poems are certainly far above the average, and the
selection is excellent. "The Old Superintendent,"
"The Veteran of the Mexican War," "Coming over
the Bar," are very touching and praiseworthy poems,
while of the humorous order, "General Taylor after
the Battle of Buena Vista," is a bright little gem, typi-
cal of that bluff, brave old hero. The author, Major
Eckerson, of the Quartermaster's Department of the
Army, is a veteran of the Mexican War.

From Brownsville Cosmopolitan, of Aug. 11, 1881.

"When My Ship Comes In," one of the prettiest little
volumes of poems that we have seen for many a long
day, came tumbling out from among our other mail
matter this morning. Exquisite in binding, and of
that fine typographical excellence for which the River-
side Press is noted, these excellences serve only to
enhance the appreciation of the reader in the rich
breezy verses which they perpetuate, that carry the
reader away to camp and field, amid the clash of
sabres and the boom of cannon; take him from his
easy chair and place him in the guarded camp at
night beneath the bright southern stars, his cheek
fanned by the spicy night wind of the tropics, and
his ear greeted by the far away cry of the coyote.
The author, Major Eckerson, is a true poet and a
true soldier, and the crossed quill and sword, on the
cover of the little volume of poems before us, truly
exemplify the character of a gentleman universally
beloved and honored by the frontier people.

The foregoing are selected from a host of notices, all of the same tenor.

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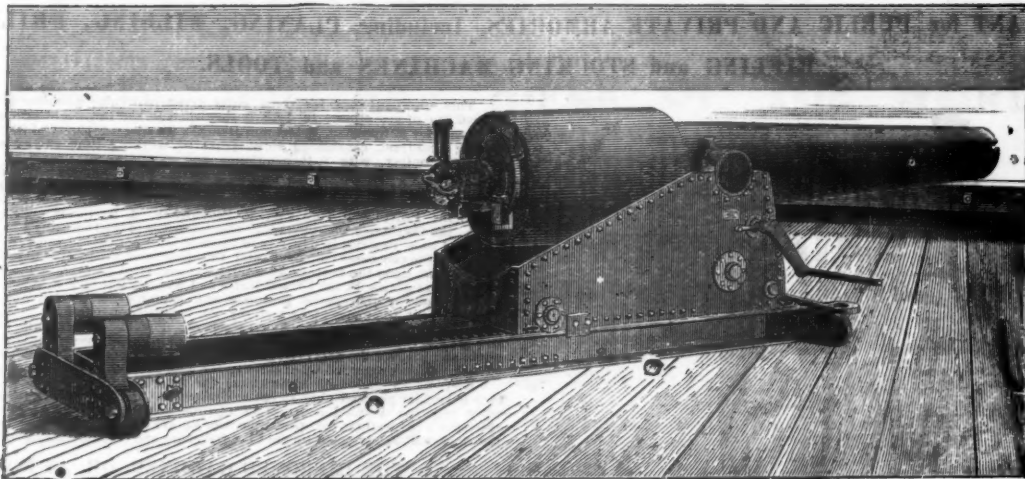
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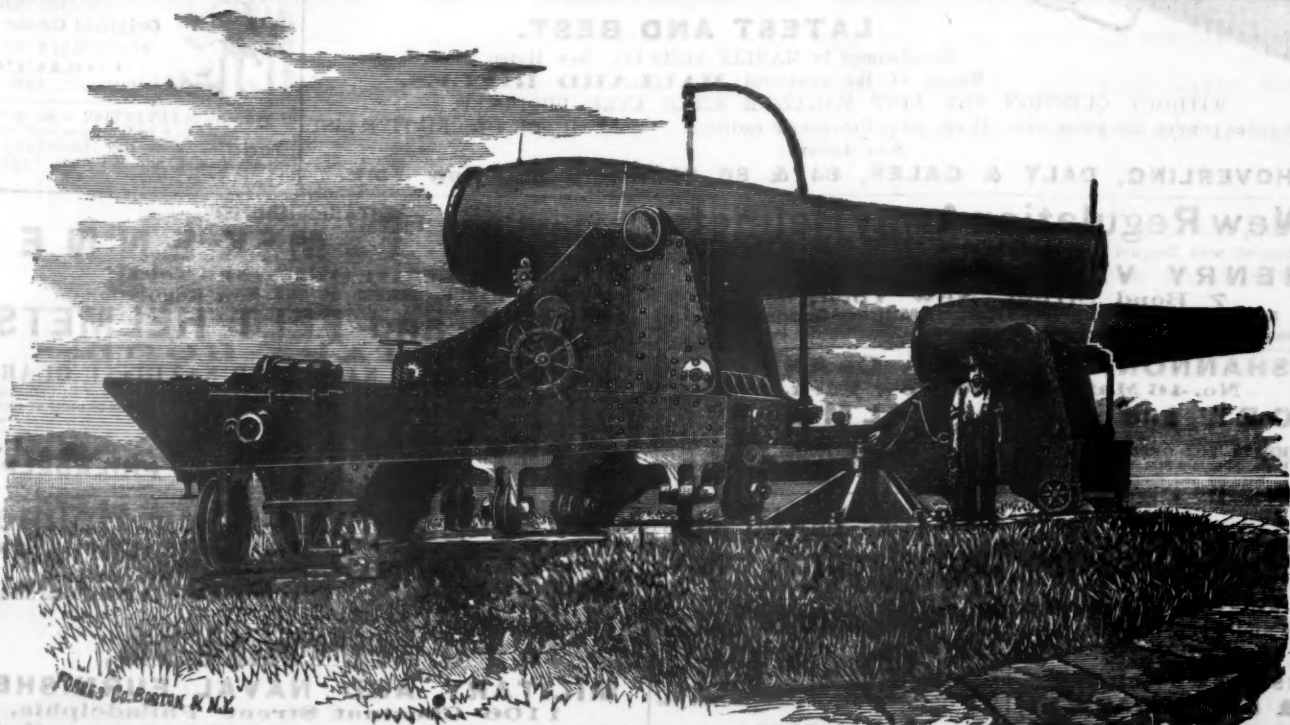
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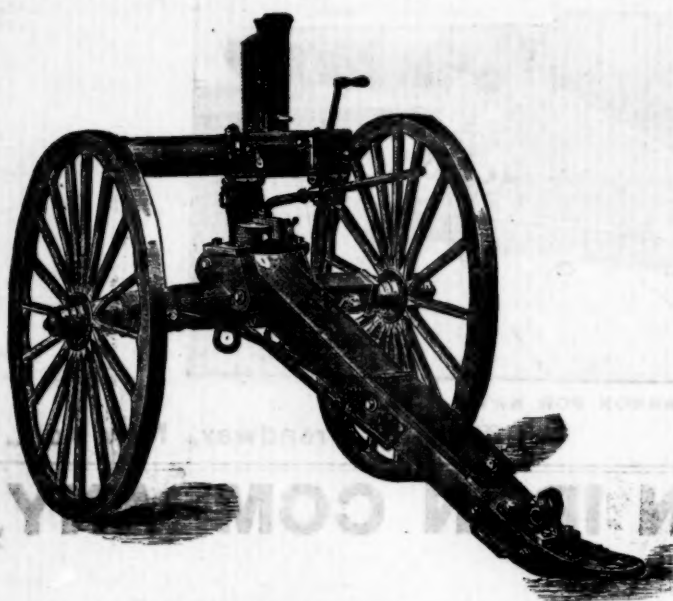
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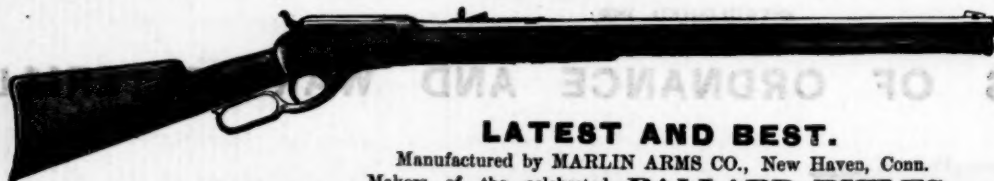
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